FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 NOVEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Negotiations — The Lebanese delegation at Al-Naqurah presented a "very clear" plan for the deployment of the Lebanese Army along the international border, but the IDF representatives turned this down, contending that the Lebanese Army cannot control Lebanon, ITIM disclosed in a report on the first round of talks. The Israelis also rejected the Lebanese view that the talks are within the framework of the 1949 armistice agreements, asserting that these agreements no longer exist, according to Jerusalem radio. As for the army of southern Lebanon, the Israeli delegation agreed to call this force a "territorial brigade" if the Lebanese allow it to remain on the southern border close to Israel, ITIM noted.

However, Beirut radio stated that Lebanon is rejecting any Israeli conditions, including the deployment of the army of southern Lebanon along the border, and is insisting that the Lebanese Army take over responsibility for security in southern Lebanon, with assistance from UN forces. In his speech at the opening session, the Lebanese delegation chairman affirmed that the Lebanese Army is ready to enter the areas to be evacuated by the IDF, and he condemned the Israeli invasions of 1978 and 1982 as clear violations of international law, the radio said.

Despite these differences, a UNIFIL spokesman cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon described the talks as "relaxed and positive" and disclosed that the conferees have agreed to meet three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Meanwhile, Syria and Iran broadcast sharply contrasting views on the talks in Al-Naqurah. A Damascus radio commentary stressed that the Lebanese stand enjoys Arab support "led by Syria," adding that the Lebanese will not allow the Israelis to give the talks a "political dimension" but will insist on an unconditional Israeli withdrawal within a clear, definite, and "not prolonged" timetable. On the other hand, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that Iran rejects and denounces the Lebanese military delegation's talks with the Israeli "militarists," viewing these negotiations as "another plot to expand Camp David," Tehran radio reported. Asserting that any negotiations with Israel "under whatever name or pretext" are an effort to give it legitimacy, the Iranian official contended that armed resistance is the best way to drive the Israelis out of Lebanon.

In further Lebanese comment on the negotiations, Minister of State for Southern Affairs and Reconstruction Nabih Birri warned that no one should try to outmaneuver the Amal movement on this issue. He pointed out that "those who are now taking new stands" did not previously oppose the Lebanese-Israeli armistice agreement, Beirut radio reported.

Security Situation — The Army decided to close all crossing points between East and West Beirut on 8 November after "riotous elements" caused security setbacks on certain combat lines, the Army Command announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. Five people were wounded in the clashes, which continued the following morning, according to Radio Free Lebanon.

Junblatt in Damascus — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed the Lebanese situation with visiting Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, Damascus radio reported. Viewpoints were "identical" on the need for the Lebanese Army's Military Council to form a military unit that will take control of the coastal road, the radio added.

PLO

"Reliable Palestinian sources" in Tunis cited by Iraq's *AL-THAWRAH* announced that the PNC session will be convened in Amman on 22 November, INA reported. Earlier, PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil al-Wazir stated in Amman that the date for the PNC meeting will be officially announced on either 13 or 15 November, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Jordan has given "final approval" for holding the PNC session in Amman, he disclosed, and it has no reservations about any Palestinian faction or leader attending the meeting. Al-Wazir had arrived in Amman on 7 November to discuss the issue of convening the PNC with Jordanian officials, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted. He also commented on the U.S. elections in a press statement cited by the radio, asserting that the PLO believes there will be nothing new in President Reagan's policy toward its cause and Palestinian rights.

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Khalil al-Wazir Arrives in Amman

JN081816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] arrived in Amman yesterday to hold discussions with Jordanian officials on the issue of convening the PNC. Brothers Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] and Rafiq al-Natshah, member of the Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Amman 2 days ago for the same purpose. They were accompanied by Brigadier Ahmad 'Afanah, chief of staff of the Palestinian forces.

Announces Date for PNC

JN081824 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that the PNC will convene in Amman before 29 November and that the date of this session will be announced on either 13 or 15 November.

Abu Jihad added that a final decision has been made with respect to the PNC session in Amman after efforts to convene the PNC in Algiers failed and after PDRY authorities declined to hold the meeting in Aden. Abu Jihad added that the Jordanian Government informed the PLO today of its final approval to host the PNC session in Amman. Jordan has no reservations with respect to any Palestinian faction or figure who wishes to attend the PNC session in Amman.

Abu Jihad said that members of PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee will arrive in Amman next week to make the necessary arrangements for the PNC session. Abu Jihad added that invitations to attend the session will be sent to all members without exception.

On the possibility of a lack of quorum for the convocation of this session, Abu Jihad said that he believes there will be a quorum. He added: However, the PNC will convene only if there is a quorum. He said that Fatah will issue a detailed statement explaining the reasons and circumstnaces which made the PNC convene in Amman.

On another level, Abu Jihad said that he does not believe anything new will take place on U.S. policy in wake of President Ronald Reagan's reelection. He said that U.S. policy is based on providing political, economic, and military support for Israel and disavowing Arab rights.

Views Reagan Reelection, Policy

JN081815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that the election camapign in the United States was an arena of competing to please the Zionist enemy and exploit views that express the true nature of the U.S. stand, which regards the Zionist existence part of its firm policy — a policy that is eager to preserve, support, and foster the Zionist existence, an important part of U.S. strategy.

In a press statement published in Tunis yesterday, Brother Abu Jihad added: We do not believe there will be anything new in Reagan's policy with regard to our cause, our right to our independent state, and our right to self-determination. Reagan's recent steps and stands and the commitments that he announced to the Zionist entity express this recent, serious trend in U.S. policy of supporting the Zionist existence with every means — politically, militarily, economically, and in all technological development fields. Brother Abu Jihad said this development represents a basis for the nature of future U.S. policy, which gives everything to the Zionist existence, denies everything pertaining to Palestinian rights, and infringes on all Arab feelings. The Arab stand is completely ignored and flouted, particularly since this stand is becoming more fragmented and dismembered. This makes the White House disregard Arab reaction to its unprecedented support and backing for the Zionist enemy.

Brother Abu Jihad said that the absence of Arab influence and action encourages U.S. policy to be further attracted and subjected to Zionist blackmail. It prompts the U.S. Administration to disregard the impotent Arab stand — a stand that lacks influence and even condemnation or an official or popular expression of anger. Brother Abu Jihad said: Now that Reagan has won and his administration will continue, the question is: What change can be expected in our stand as an Arab nation? This stand could effect a change in these U.S. stands, which constitute the major obstacles to our efforts to achieve a unified Arab stand. Then we will not be scorned and our stands will not be ignored.

INA: PLO Official on PNC Meeting in Amman

JN080756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0624 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA) — PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad has asserted that the PNC will convene in Amman during the last 10 days of November. Ahmad, who is also secretary general of the ALF, told the Baghdad *AL-THAWRAH* newspaper correspondent in Tunis that the Palestinian leadership has ended its consultations and contacts and has made a final decision to hold the PNC session now that Algeria's position on hosting it in Algiers has become clear.

On another level, reliable Palestinian sources told the *AL-THAWRAH* correspondent in Tunis that the PLO leadership has entrusted the quadrilateral committee, which includes Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and Jamal al-Surani, to prepare for and supervise holding the 17th PNC session. These sources added that the quadrilateral committee will begin its meeting on 15 November and will be in continuous session until the PNC meeting.

PLO Engineers Developing Military Aircraft

WA091433 Kuwait AL-MUJTAMA' in Arabic 23 Oct 84 pp 30-31

[Excerpts] During a press interview conducted by the Tunisian magazine *AL-RA'Y* last week, Yasir 'Arafat revealed that a select group of Palestinian engineers are putting the finishing touches on the development of a Palestinian military aircraft which will be manufactured in special factories belonging to the PLO in a number of Islamic countries in North Africa, Asia and the Middle East. 'Arafat would not disclose the names of these countries nor did he give additional details concerning the date when the Palestinian military aircraft is scheduled to enter the production phase. 'Arafat stated that the PLO began setting up these factories following the departure of the resistance from Beirut and recalled that similar Palestinian factories used to operate in Lebanon before the invasion. They produced a number of weapons including Katyusha rockets, rifles and guns. 'Arafat said that several countries in the area and some liberation movements have used these weapons in their formation and their armed forces.

It is worth mentioning that in the past Palestinian technicians have succeeded in manufacturing automatic launching platforms for GRAD missiles. They were also on the verge of making some modifications on a variety of aircraft which, for the sake of secrecy, were delivered in crates and assembled at the take-off site. However, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the terrible pressure on Palestinian fedayeen that followed resulted in their expulsion from Lebanon and the suspension of this technical trend by Palestinian technicians.

PLO's Salah Khalaf Denies Arming Red Brigades

PM081051 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 4 Nov 84 pp 12-14

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] by Sandro Acciari in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] Tunis — Salah Khalaf is a small, middle-aged man, calm and smiling. With his mild manner, he does not look it, but Abu Iyad (his nom de guerre) is the PLO's second in command, chief of the organization's security services, member of the Fatah Military Council, and founder of Black September, the Palestinian group responsible for attacks throughout the world in the early seventies. The Israelis would do anything to capture him. When he moves, he is accompanied by 20 bodyguards. He lives a few kilometers from Carthage in a two-story house defended day and night by Tunisian regular troops.

Abu Iyad smiled even when I asked him about the notorious attack during the Munich Olympics, which he is believed to have organized: "No," he said, "that is just a myth. At that time I was here in Tunisia. The Jordanian ambassador came to ask me if I could do anything. I defended my Palestinian comrades, and I defend them now. What happened is common knowledge. There was a massacre, at the wish of the Israelis and Germans."

He smiles about Palestinian weapons finding their way into Red Brigades caches and of the international arrest warrant issued by Venice investigating magistrate Carlo Mastelloni against him, Yasir 'Arafat, and Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad. "This is not the first time I have heard it mentioned. Last year, when I stopped over at the Rome airport, the protocol attache told me that, instead of giving me the usual welcome, he had to inform me that there was a warrant for my arrest. It is a ridiculous charge, a conspiracy organized by the CIA and Mosad to discredit the PLO."

[Acciari] Let us forget about the CIA and Mosad, Abu Iyad, and talk about the weapons: Sterling machine guns, explosives, hand grenades, and ammunition. SISMI [Italian Military Intelligence Service] maintains that these weapons were sold in five lots, from 1958 through 1960, by Britain to Tunisia. They were subsequently conveyed to the PLO in Tunis. This information was given confidentially to SISMI by the Tunisian Government.

[Iyad] We have never received weapons from Tunisia. The Tunisian Government has helped us politically and diplomatically, but never militarily. Our weapons are all of Soviet provenance. Regarding light weapons, they are easier to purchase on the U.S. market. So we could not have given what we did not have. It may have been the Israelis, however. They are very sharp when it comes to the arms trade.

[Acciari] Some of the machine guns were found in a Red Brigadescache in Montello in the Venice region. They were wrapped in Beirut newspapers dating from August 1979 and punched with a stamp used, according to experts, by the PLO. This operation was carried out regularly in two workshops, one in Beirut, the other in Egypt.

[Iyad] But that is an insignificant detail. If we were to donate weapons we would certainly not wrap them in Beirut newspapers or stamp them. The PLO supplies weapons only to fighters in occupied territories, and such weapons carry no identification marks. We challenge anyone to prove any such thing.

[Acciari] A number of Red Brigades members have also testified against you, Abu Iyad. One of them accompanied Red Brigades chief Mario Moretti on the boat trip to collect the weapons from a Middle Eastern port, probably Tyre or Sidon. Another one of them, Antonio Savasta, member of the Red Brigades Executive Committee, who kidnapped General Dozier, has testified that you were in fact the one who negotiated with Moretti in Paris for the supply of the weapons.

[Iyad] It must be realized that between 1976 and 1979 Beirut become an international center for the arms trade; anybody could buy or sell weapons. For instance, the Saudi Arabian Government bought 1,500 weapons. So it is possible that Moretti bought them in Beirut, but we had nothing to do with that. As for my presence in Paris, I have only been to France three times — in 1972, 1983, and 1984. When I go to France, as when I go to to other countries, I always inform that country's security services. The French can corroborate that.

[Acciari] The French do not seem so willing to cooperate in this matter. It has been discovered that a French journalist, Jean Louis Baudet, accused of close links with the Red Brigades, was actually a French secret service agent. When he was arrested in

Paris for having weapons in his house, he was found to be carrying a letter bearing his name and that of Abu Jihad.

[Iyad] I am not acquainted with this Baudet. On the other hand I have met with journalists from all over the world. If you are arrested tomorrow and they find my name written down somewhere what fault is that of mine? Now I want to ask a question: Is it not strange that a journalist under the control of the French secret services was in contact with the Red Brigades? In that case we are right when we say that the Red Brigades are controlled by the Western and Israeli intelligence services.

[Acciari] You are still talking about Israel. Your argument is understandable from the political viewpoint, but from a factual viewpoint it is mere supposition, and very rash at that.

[Iyad] It is not supposition. I am the chief of the Palestinian security services. I can tell you that we have infiltrators within Mosad and we have intelligence from them that leads us to believe that the Red Brigades are linked with the Israelis. The PLO has never been contacted by the Red Brigades; they have always considered us a right-wing, almost fascist organization. Our verdict on them has always been clear too. We do not understand their objectives. Why did they kill Aldo Moro? Why do they kill so many civilians, so many people who are not involved? When civilians have been killed in actions of war in occupied territories, the PLO has always greatly regretted it. So how can we accept the Red Brigades' killing so many civilians? We believe that it is an antidemocratic and counterrevolutionary group working for the restoration of fascism in Italy.

[Acciari] About the Moro affair: Over the years there has been talk of a PLO intervention to secure the DC chairman's release. 'Arafat also made a statement. What happened exactly?

[Iyad] It was the Italian Government, with which we have always maintained excellent relations, that asked us whether we could do something. We mobilized all our members and asked all the revolutionary organizations whether it would be possible to contact the Red Brigades, with no no results. So the Italian Government suggested to us that we have 'Arafat make a public statement. But even that was useless: As will be recalled, Moro was killed the day after 'Arafat's statement. That shows that we had, and have, no contacts with the Red Brigades.

[Acciari] Abu Iyad, your name was also found in the diary of another Red Brigades leader, Giovanni Senzani. That diary contained in code the minutes of a meeting apparently held in Paris in December 1981 to define an international strategy of cooperation between the PLO and the Red Brigades. According to the contents of that diary you attended that meeting.

[Iyad] Paris again! Will you understand that I have major security problems, and that when I travel I have to be accompanied by a 20-man escort? In your opinion, could I have gone unobserved in Paris? Or would I have gone there alone, at the risk of being killed?

[Acciari] There is another unpleasant episode that is making relations between the Italian Government and your organization difficult at the moment, the disappearance in Lebanon of two Italian journalists, Italo Toni and Graziella De Palo. The Italian magistrates believe that they were killed by a Palestinian group. In this connection the Italian security service chief for the Middle East, Colonel Stefano Giovannone, was arrested on a charge of having informed the PLO of the contents of a number of secret telex messages sent to the Italian embassy in Beirut.

[Iyad] I know nothing about the disappearance of these two journalists. I have already said so to the Italian magistrate when he came to Beirut and to Graziella De Palo's mother, who asked to meet with me. I repeat now what I said then: The two of them disappeared in an area of Lebanon not controlled by the Palestinians. Even now I do not know whether they were killed, and if so by whom. As for Giovannone, I will answer you in all conscience, though I do not know whether my answer can be used against him. I greatly respect Col Giovannone; I believe that his role has been crucial in facilitating relations between Italy and the PLO and that he has always served his country's interests. He always asked us to help his country combat terrorism. I give you my word as a revolutionary that Giovannone never talked to me about telexes or conveyed anything to me about the investigations into the disappearance of the two journalists. I am very surprised he was arrested. I believe he was implicated in this matter by the Israelis, who are very displeased with his work to facilitate good relations between the PLO and Italy.

[Acciari] Would you agree to be questioned by the magistrate who accuses you, maybe on neutral territory?

[Iyad] I would not agree, on principle. If I did so, I would be implicitly granting those charges some basic degree of credibility. I believe that the judge has been influenced by Israeli propaganda, so I believe that it is a political issue and must be settled as such. Our Italian friends have advised us to take legal proceedings against that magistrate, but we do not agree because we believe that it is a political, not a legal matter. It is shameful. We expect the Italian Government to resolve this matter politically. We consider the Italian Government responsible for the affair. Unless it intervenes to resolve the issue, we will consider the Italian Government the accomplice of the United States and Israel. I am surprised at the Rome authorities for tolerating these charges against 'Arafat, who only last year met with the Pope in the Vatican.

[Acciari] In Italy the government has no power to intervene, vis-a-vis the judiciary — at least not officially.

[Iyad] That is not true. Other such problems have been resolved over the years. When Arabs, even if armed, have been arrested in Italy they have been released without trial. That is right because the problem was a political one and had to be resolved accordingly. Why is the same path not followed now? The Italian Government can ask its secret services how much we have contributed to Italy's security over the years. Perhaps now, following Giovannone's arrest, the secret services are keeping quiet because they are afraid. But I repeat: The Italian Government has a specific duty to intervene. The case is clear-cut; there is not the slightest foundation of truth. Is it enough for someone to say "I say Abu Iyad, I have his telephone number" in order for me to be charged? Come now, it is ridiculous, absolutely ridiculous.

ICO Leader Expresses Confidence in Reagan Policy
LD081646 Riyadh SPA in English 1213 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Jeddah, Nov 8, SPA — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), has expressed optimism that re-election of U.S. President Ronald Reagan will open a new horizon to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

"No doubt, President Reagan will be more capable of taking bold decisions to realise such a goal after being re-elected for the second presidential term," Chatti said. He added that the Middle East crisis threatens the world peace and security and that it was inevitable to find a suitable and fair solution of the conflict to preserve peace and stability in the region.

"All Arab and Islamic countries are aware of the importance of U.S. role in helping the Palestinian people to recover their legitimate rights in the framework of the international law and resolutions adopted by the international bodies in this respect," he said. He added that the Arab and Islamic people are looking forward to seeing the U.S. with its re-elected leader to go on the path of securing just causes of the peoples and ensuring their right to self-determination.

BAHRAIN

U.S. Policy Unchanged by Reagan Election

GF081634 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Nov 84 pp 1, 8

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Now, let the Arab capitals relax a little bit, for Ronald Reagan has returned after a long wait. In order to read the future over the next 4 years the capitals should open the file on Reagan's policy during the past 4 years. We address this honest invitation because we do not desire any new shocks like the ones that occurred during the period of his first administration and because we want the action to be the core of the duties of our capitals and not the reaction that led us to the bloodbaths of Sabra and Shatila.

The Arab capitals must understand that the United States is not a developing country, or a country of military coups that builds its policy on the ruins of the previous policy nor it is country that is driven by hunger first toward the East and then toward the West.

The United States follows a fixed policy in its broad lines but its tactics change with alterations of circumstanced or the reaction of the side with which it deals. It does not give up its strategy because this strategy takes into consideration constant points that do not change. These interests — even if they are one-sided — confront the Soviet Union and fully and constantly support Israel. Regarding other issues such as U.S.-Arab relations, the U.S. stand is extremely marginal.

The past Reagan era regarding the Arab nation set its pillars on the basis of Camp David. From here it drew the lines for the strategic alliance with our historic enemy and to drive Israel to invade Lebanon and perpetrate massacres in Sabra and Shatila. Then when Beirut was being stabbed by Israeli spears and the occupationist forces were sharpening their daggers, President Reagan offered his plan for the Middle East which deprives the Palestinians of their homeland forever.

Thus, we tell some of our capitals, which were awaiting the results of the U.S. elections, that this has been the U.S. policy during the past 4 years. What is new in the reelection of President Reagan for another 4 years that will cause U.S. policy to change?

KUWAIT

KUNA Reports Upcoming Visit of SFRY's Djuranovic

LD081856 Kuwait KUNA in English 1614 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 8 (KUNA) — "At the invitation of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic will pay an official visit to Kuwait December 8-10." This was stated Thursday by the official spokesman Zeljko Yeglich, who said "that the topics on the agenda will be the development of bilateral relations and the Middle East situation and Iraq-Iran war as well as the situation in the Nonaligned Movement."

Late President Tito too visited Kuwait in 1977.

Amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, officially visited Yugoslavia September, 1981, during his historical tour of Balkan countries.

Official Urges U.S. To Reassess Mideast Policy

GF081215 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Kuwait yesterday stressed the need for the U.S. to assess the volume of its interests in the Arab world and to base its relations with the Arab states on these interlocking interests.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, said "Kuwait hopes that either of the two candidates, Ronald Reagan or Walter Mondale, will come to realize the Arab nation's aspirations and justifiable cause, which is a question of destiny for the Arab people." Husayn also hoped that the new U.S. administration would appraise America's complex economic and political relations with the Arab world and the new president would consider the interests of both sides.

Husayn said he hoped the next president would be able to stand up against the internal Zionist lobby, which wielded substantial influence on the U.S. Administration. He stressed the importance of the next administration taking stock of the weight of the Arab nation which had international influence. He also emphasised the importance of Arab-American relations to the U.S. which "still maintains a negative stand from our causes of destiny."

ARAB TIMES Hopes Reagan Victory Will Benefit Arabs

GF081134 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 Nov 84 p 6

[Editorial by Ahmad Jarallah: "Better the Devil We Know, Mr Reagan"]

[Text] All reports indicate that President Reagan will today have won the American elections. We have to admit that in the Arab world we are putting our bets on Reagan, and more than that, we really want him to win because we believe in the saying: "Better the devil you know than the one you don't."

It is a fact that the U.S. sides with Israel and any American President must be an "Israeli" before he is an American. This is because Jewish interests are taken into account in the elections, but it is not so with Arab interests. To be realistic, America no longer has interests in the Arab world. But there are Arab interests in the U.S. The U.S. buys Arab oil, but it could dispense with this. It does not need an Arab market; even if Arabs buy a lot of American cars it is not a major factor in the U.S. economy.

That is not important. What is important is that as Arabs we want Reagan to win, and we will celebrate his victory. Not because he has been just with us, he has not, but because if he wins he will have no more elections nor the Jewish pressure

groups in his country to worry about. He will return to the presidency with more freedom to make decisions closer to the interests of the American people. These include justice for the Arab world, which has been subjugated by the West since 1937, or before, which has been fragmented and which has had to face the creation of Israel.

America is the only country capable of doing anything. And the U.S. without a President free from election worries, will remain under the influence of internal pressure groups. In the Arab world this only creates antagonism against America. Arabs gain nothing from this antagonism, but Israel and American Jews exploit the situation to weaken the ties between the Americans and the Arabs. The Arabs have failed to make use of the opportunities the Jews have seized to gain American support.

Today, Reagan's victory will be announced; there will be no surprise miracles. And we in the Arab world will be pleased with his success only in the hope that it will bring justice for us.

QATAR

Amir Cables Congratulations to Reagan

GF081326 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text of congratulatory cable sent by Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, Washington:

On the occasion of your reelection as President of the United States of America, I would like to express to Your Excellency, in the name of the people and the government of the State of Qatar and in my name personally, the sincerest congratulations and best wishes for success in continuing to shoulder your major responsibility in serving the great American people — a people who were pioneers in the call for the principles of the freedom, justice, and dignity.

The international community looks forward to your second term in office as a new opportunity for you to play a major role in solving international issues in accordance with the noble principles of your people under the aegis of international legitmacy — where international peace, which we all desire, can never be attained without the respect of this legitmacy. The nub of the issue of the Arab nation, in particular, is the demand for the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights, foremost of which is their right — the same as the rights of other peoples — to self determination. It is hoped that as the leader of one of the two superpowers you will pay special attention to playing an effective role in settling this issue. The whole world knows that without a just and a comprehensive solution within the framework of international law and the supreme resolutions of international organizations this issue has become a grave threat to international peace and security. Moreover, this causes serious and unparalleled injustice toward the Palestinian people.

I wish you the best health and happiness. I also wish the friendly American people continuous progress and prosperity. Your Excellency, Mr President, do accept our utmost respect and appreciation.

[Signed] Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar.

Papers Comment on Reagan's Reelection

GF081200 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 8 Nov (QNA) — Gulf newspapers today comment editorially on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's success in winning a second term of office, expressing the hope that the United States will pursue a policy closer to justice and to understanding Arab rights after the traditional U.S. partiality toward Israel reached a climax during the first term of his Presidency.

The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said in this regard that the Arabs have the right to be very apprehensive of Reagan's policies during the second Presidential term having experienced his policy during the first term. The paper pointed out that Reagan's previous stands against the Arabs are plentiful and dangerous, if viewed from the aspect of pan-Arab national interests. Reagan was the most generous U.S. President to Israel, pouring in funds and arms, and he is the one who gave Israel the green light to hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor and to invade Lebanon in 1982.

Enumerating the negative attitudes of the U.S. President and his hostile stand toward the Arabs, the paper added that Reagan is the one who sent the Marines and the U.S. fleet to Lebanon to kill the innocent in the name of protecting peace. He is the one who concluded the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance deal. And he is the one who decided to establish a free-trade zone between America and Israel. The newspaper said that Reagan is simply the one who took the traditional U.S. partiality toward Israel to a climax.

In conclusion, *AL-RAYAH* addressed President Reagan and asked whether he will find another climax of partiality against Arab interests during the next 4 years.

The newspaper *AL-'ARAB* expressed the conviction that the upcoming stage — which is not far away — will witness an extensive U.S. political onslaught on more than one level or one question in the world, specifically in the direction of the Middle East where more than one plot has been cooked up for this area. This has been evident for months.

The newspaper said that the U.S. role will produce new dangers as a result of the imminent U.S. political onslaught to impose U.S. plans which are in effect Zionist plans aimed at disrupting the Arab region, imposing liquidatory plans against their national rights, and deepening the state of fragmentation in the Arab arena, particularly in the Palestinian arena. The paper added: There is a serious absence of a unified stand because the results of a U.S. burst will tear apart the remaining bits of Arab solidarity and will create additional cracks in the relations among the Arab states, because Arab stands will vary on what has been proposed and what will be executed. This means that

we are approaching a dangerous stage during which the Arab unified vision to confront the post-U.S. election dangers will be absent.

UAE

President Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

GF081126 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Nov 84

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President Ronald Reagan of the United States of America.

I congratulate you on the confidence entrusted in you by the American people by reelecting you for a new presidential term. The UAE is hoping that the United States, in its capacity as leader of the free world, will pursue a just course in dealing with the Middle East question, particularly with regard to the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to return to their land and their natural right to live a free and decent life.

On this occasion, we reaffirm our confidence in the ability of the United States to comprehend the questions of justice and peace in the world so that stability and security can dominate all of humanity. With my best regards and wishes for your continued health and continued prosperity of the American people.

Newspapers Comment on U.S. Election Result

GF081030 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Nov (WAM) — Three local newspapers today commented on Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential election. The papers said that his historic victory is an internal American matter, and asked how the world or the Arabs deal with Reagan. One newspaper expressed reservations toward some of the Arab governments which welcomed the success achieved by the U.S. President.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said in its editorial on this topic that the U.S. election hubbub has ended as it became known yesterday morning that President Reagan had won the presidency of the greatest state in our present era for 4 more years until the end of 1988. The question remains on how the world will deal with Reagan and how Reagan will deal with the world. What concerns us in particular is what we Arabs will do with Reagan and what Reagan will do with us, to us, or against us.

In its attempt to answer these questions, the newspaper stressed that during his second term of presidency, Reagan will not be much different from his first presidential term with regard to the world, the Arabs, and Israel, if things remain the same. The newspaper expected that the situation will stay as it is as far as Washington and Tel Aviv are concerned. It asked: "Would this serve our interests as Arabs? Not much philosophy is required nowadays, and neither is there a need to reiterate that we are not in a position of hostility with the United States or at least we have not yet adopted such a stand of hostility toward it."

The newspaper called for remembering the words of his highness the president during his meeting with the Arab ambassadors in Dhaka last May when he said: "The Americans are human beings, and their interest in us is no less than that of the Soviet Union. The superpowers will not stop their ambitions and greed unless we confront them with cooperation and solidarity and by filling the gaps that exist among us. But if we remain the way we are now, nations will continue to have designs on us and will continue to steal our resources."

The newspaper said that his highness the president outlined the reality of the problem with these words, whether it is Reagan or someone else in the White House, whether this person is a historic or a nonhistoric success, and whether he continues, alters or withdraws his so-called Middle East initiative. All this is not important; what is important is to unite ourselves with determination, for without this the second Reagan administration will be more supportive of Israel that the first."

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, published in Al-Shariqah, reviewed Arab reactions to the U.S. President's success, and said that a number of Arabs quickly welcomed Reagan's reelection, "and some Arabs have even considered his reelection a victory against those U.S. interests that are Zionist influences which attempted to prevent him from returning to the White House in fear of his Middle East policies.

The newspaper added that the third type of Arabs requested that Reagan learn from the lessons of the past 4 years during which his policy in the Middle East recorded sweeping failures at the level of the Arab-Zionist conflict and the Lebanese problem. The paper stressed that this welcome which ranged from overwhelming happiness to cautious anticipation "confirms that these Arab regimes expect something from a returning Reagan; some sort of an initiative or move to relieve them of the predicament they put themselves in as a result of their complete trust in U.S. policy and their complete reliance on the United States."

The newspaper wondered what Reagan could offer to countries that have no unified influential stand. It asked: What would force the U.S. President to offer something different from what he has previously offered and what interest would he have in doing so as long as the region's states continue to neutralize each others' powers with wars, differences, and marginal conflicts?

The newspaper ruled out the possibility that Reagan will offer anything or offer an amended initiative "as long as the Arab governments continue to move closer to Washington whenever Washington gets closer to Israel, and as long as the Arab governments adhere more closely to Washington each time Israel perpetrates an aggression against the Arabs."

In conclusion, the newspaper said that the core of Washington's policy toward the Arabs is fixed and unchanged by the election of a new president, by the return of an old president, by a president departing in a scandal, or by the disappearance of a president through death or assassination, because its policy rests

on foundations that can be maintained only through aggression against the Arabs and support for their enemy, Israel.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, published in Dubayy, said Reagan's reelection as President of the United States did not surprise anyone, adding that Reagan will remain in the White House for 4 more years if he lives long enough to do so "and he will continue to be one of two persons — the other one is in Moscow — with a box next to him wherein lies a black or red button, the pressing of which is sufficient to cause a nuclear war and destroy the world."

The newspaper attributed Reagan's success to the satisfaction of the real powers ruling America with his policy. It said: "This policy, characterized by total partiality toward Israel and involving a serious escalation in this partiality, did not stop at the limit of strategic alliance but went on to collaborate with the Israeli enemy against Lebanon, in the process of Judaization of the occupied Arab lands in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan, in the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and in a series of terrorist crimes against the Arabs, including the savage massacres which claimed the lives of thousands of unarmed civilians in the Palestinian refugee camps."

The newspaper added to this list Reagan's attempts to break OPEC and take away the oil weapon in order to use it against the member countries.

The paper noted Reagan's policy on the international level where he escalated international tension, warmed up the cold war with armed intervention in Latin America, ignored human rights, and took big strides in the arms race.

Despite Reagan's policy of partiality toward Israel, which is based on escalating international tension, the paper expressed hope that Reagan's second term in office will be better than the first term and that his end will be better than his start.

PDRY

Chairman Leaves for GDR Visit 8 Nov

GF081416 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today left Aden for East Berlin, on a friendly and official visit to the GDR, in response to an invitation from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was seen off by Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, YSP Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and a number of officials of the Political Bureau, Central Committee, and ministries.

Aden Comments on Reagan Reelection

GF082000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From "News and Comment" program by Ja'far 'Ayderun]

[Text] Imperialist and reactionary circles have begun a campaign of falsification, camouflage, and terror against the Arab region and its peoples following the relection of Reagan as U.S. President for the next 4 years. They are trying to imprint on the world and Arab opinions the belief that there is no other way, except through the Camp David accords, to solve the Palestinian problem and decide the fate of the Arab region. They believe that this course has been accepted and approved by the Arab peoples.

This campaign has totally ignored the role of the forces of the Arab liberation movement and its national democratic systems and has brushed aside their constant stance against the Reagan administration and U.S. imperialist policy, considering the United States to be the main enemy.

The imperialist circles have been concentrating on capitulatory sides which are incapable of assessing the course of events in the Arab region and which greeted warmly the news of Reagan's reelection for another 4 years as U.S. President. This new administration certainly cannot offer more than what the Zionists and U.S. imperialist have already offered.

Official U.S. statements following the elections have said that Reagan has achieved a landslide victory. Although this is an internal issue, it naturally pleases regional U.S. allies. However, the national and democratic forces in the Arab region have not flinched or retreated from their stand. On the contrary, they have become more confident and determined to continue the struggle as an effective power which will be an obstacle in the path of all the capitulatory plans. The national and democratic Arab forces have never expected and will never expect a change in the aggressive nature of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, or a lessening of their intensive campaign against the Arab region and its peoples aimed at their submission and exploitation. Consequently, these forces will remain alert and ready to continue the struggle.

In his first comment on the election results, Reagan said that the results are proof of support for his policies. Naturally, the capitulatory and reactionary forces in the Arab region have fallen prey to these remarks and have more confidence in him because they think Reagan is currently in a stronger position to follow up implementation of the Camp David accords. When have the fates and just struggles of peoples been decided by U.S. elections and U.S. allies and agents abroad?

The Western press said that the majority Reagan achieved in these elections has been rare in the history of the United States. However, there have been a number of U.S. Presidents, especially after the World War II, who would have fitted the exemplary description attributed to Reagan by the Western press. If we examine this history, we find that the gist of the U.S. policy is aggressive imperialism and that the failure and defeats suffered by the United States are not attributed to the weakness of U.S. personalities or lack of support for them. Since the end of World

War II, the United States has fought many wars of various sizes, in Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East, and elsewhere. During these wars more than one distinguished president of character and influence have suffered from a failure of their policies and ensuing defeats. Reagan is no exception to this imperialist history record of the United States. His policy will continue the same way as the just struggles of people which will be the deciding factor in the end.

PFLP Secretary General Makes Statement, Departs

GF081616 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Brother George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, left Aden today following a visit lasting several days. Habash made a statement to ANA prior to his departure. He said his visit to the PDRY came within the framework of intensive cooperation between the PFLP and the YSP on the Palestinian issue, the PLO and its future, PLO unity based on national principles opposed to imperialism, the Arab national liberation movement, and the means to implement the tasks at this stage.

Habash said: The importance of this cooperation has increased in light of the reelection of President Reagan and what this will mean in terms of Reagan plots with regard to the Palestinian issue in line with the Reagan plan, and the Arab region in general. The new Reagan administration aims to have total control of this region because of its strategic importance and oil resources.

Habash said: We felt a deep-rooted sense of duty expressed by our YSP comrades especially with regard to the PLO and the importance of the PLO staying on the national line. Our Palestinian people will not forget and will always remember the efforts and support of the YSP during the 1982 Lebanese war and the period that followed with its consequences for the PLO.

Habash paid tribute to the role of the YSP in coordinating the Democratic Alliance on the convening of the PNC and revitalizing the PLO institutions which have been a factor in unification efforts in the Palestinian arena and for Syrian-Palestinian unity. He was seen off by Brother Salim Mahmud al-Duhayshi, member of the YSP Central Committee, and Hadi Ahmad Nasir, member of the Central Committee and YSP first secretary in Aden Province.

Briefs

Envoy to Madagascar, Zambia — Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has issued a decree appointing Sa'id Hadi 'Awad as PDRY nonresident and plenipotentiary ambassador to Madagascar and Zambia. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 84 GF*]

Envoy to Seychelles — Sa'id Hadi 'Awad delivered his credentials to President of the Seychelles France Bernard Rene on Monday as the PDRY plenipotentiary, extraordinary, and nonresident ambassador to the Seychelles. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 84 GF*]

YAR

Al-THAWRAH Comments on Reagan Reelection

GF081620 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Sanaa, 8 Nov (QNA)— Today's issue of the Yemeni paper *AL-THAWRAH* said that the Soviet-U.S. meetings in Washington and New Delhi have contributed toward the reelection of President Reagan because they indicated a possible rapprochement between the two superpowers. The paper's editorial added that acting on this belief the electorate went to the polling stations convinced there is an opportunity for relaxing world tension and they had better seize it.

The paper called on the U.S. Administration not to ignore the fact that it is folly to bank on the number of votes and weight of the Zionist lobby. The paper pointed out that according to the election propaganda campaigns Democrat Walter Mondale should have won as he was more generous with his promises to the Zionists, foremost among which was to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem immediately if he won the elections.

The paper questioned the future of U.S. policy in the Middle East and whether the indications of easing world tension will be reflected in the international tension surrounding the Middle East. The paper concluded by saying: We ask nothing more than to recognize the Arab Palestinian people under its legitimate leadership. Will President Reagan be prepared to understand the Arab nation's stand and its just and legitimate demands?

'Arafat Confers With Prime Minister

JN081754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani in Sanaa yesterday. Our correspondent said that they discussed current developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and issues pertaining to the convocation of the 17th PNC session.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF081802 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Sanaa at noon today after a 3-day visit to our country during which he met with Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee.

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] stated that he phoned Brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the northern part of the homeland, and briefed them on the special Palestinian decision regarding the convention of the PNC and the efforts being made for its success. He pointed out that he attended a part of the Palestinian national fund sessions which concluded last night in Sanaa.

He was seen off at the airport by brother commanders of the Republican Guards, members of the Standing Committee, and Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in Sanaa.

Manama's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Interviews Ghali
GF081400 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Nov 84 p 7

[Interview with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* correspondent Mustafa Ihsan in Cairo — date not given]

[Text] Ihsan: Egypt has welcomed the restoration of relations with Jordan, and declared that the restoration of relations with Egypt by any Arab country does not signify abidance by that country with the Camp David agreement, nor does it mean Egypt's abandonment of Camp David. In this framework how can you conceive a coordinated Arab stance to enter into peace negotiations despite of the differences in methods of viewing the peace issue?

Ghali: The variation of methods between the Arab countries is not a new phenomenon. It began when the matter was related to the future of the West Bank in 1949 and 1950. There was a group calling for the independence of the West Bank and the establishment of a Palestinian state, while another group called on joining the West Bank to Jordan or linking it with other Arab countries.

These differences in methods cannot hinder the existence of an Arab group and united Arab work. There is a radical difference between Algeria and Morocco, and there are differences that reached to the extent of military confrontations between Arab countries, but despite that, the Arab countries were able to meet or carry out united Arab work.

Thus, I do not see that differences in methods add an obstacle to the path of united Arab work and the restoration of bilateral relations and consultations between Arab countries.

Ihsan: It has been said that the Arab hesitation or delay in the restoration of relations with Egypt is basically related with the unclear Egyptian stance on the Jerusalem issue.

Ghali: Egypt's stance on Jerusalem is totally clear. There are letters between President al-Sadat and President Carter documented by the peace treaty. We achieved U.S. support for the Egyptian stance. Arab Jerusalem is an inseperable part of the West Bank and the Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem is a must. This is the Egyptian stance. Thus there is no difference between the Egyptian and Arab stance regarding Jerusalem.

Ihsan: Egypt has more than once declared that it understands the circumstances of some Arab countries which is holding them back from restoring their relations with Egypt. What is the nature of these circumstances that Egypt understands?

Ghali: In general I say that Egypt believes that Arab solidarity will sooner or later overcome the current Arab differences and that the existing relations today between the Arab countries are basic relations. Thus, diplomatic relations are a format more than a context and we are interested in the context more than the format, and even if any Arab country has special circumstances we respect these circumstances and believe that our respect is only a means to strengthen Arab solidarity.

Ihsan: Reports have been circulating about the special relationship between Egypt and the United States. What is your view of this?

Ghali: There is nothing between Egypt and the United States that we can call a special relationship. This is my view. If such a relationship exists it will then be associated with the U.S. action to solve the Palestinian issue. In other words, the United States has been associated with playing the role of a full partner in the Palestinian question. This is the only framework which can include the concept of the special relationship. Outside this very framework, Egypt has a policy different from that of the United States.

If we look at a statistical record of the positions adopted with regard to voting at the UN General Assembly, we will find that there has been a great number of differences between the Egyptian and the U.S. positions with regard to voting positions. There is another difference. Egypt is a nonaligned country and associated with the Nonaligned Movement, while the United States leads the Western bloc. The U.S. refusal to finance a nuclear plant project is an example of that. What can be called a special relationship is just restricted to the U.S. commitment to play the role of a full partner in nailing down a settlement in the Middle East. As for other fields, Egypt believes that it is free and sovereign. It acts in accordance with its sovereignty and interests.

Ihsan: In the framework of your views of this relationship, what is Egypt's position toward this relationship in the framework of the continuous negative U.S. stance toward finding a quick solution to the Middle East issue?

Ghali: We believe that we have to maintain the status of the United States as full partner. Since Israel's power is associated with and acquired from the United States, we can only find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue through the United States. Some might propose the idea of holding an international conference. We do not object to that. We are for that and view it as being the ideal solution to the Middle East crisis. But an international conference cannot be held unless there is a certain rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union. So long as there is a cold war existing between them, the possibility of the convocation of this conference will be limited. While awaiting the convocation of this conference we believe that immediate solutions need to be adopted to preserve the rights of the Palestinian people or else these rights will be lost.

Ihsan: There are some that say that Camp David ended or fell after Egypt's recovery of the Sinai and that there is nothing forcing Egypt to abide by Camp David, particularly given the tepid Egyptian-Israeli relations. The withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv seems to affirm this position. Do you support this conclusion and what is the actual value of Egypt's adherence to Camp David now?

Ghali: I do not believe that the Camp David process is finished because it is part of UN Resolution 242 and is simply a framework for work. Thus, I can say that it is not finished, and if a new method is found and agreed upon between the concerned parties, then Egypt welcomes it. But as long as this has not happened, then it is not illogical to end the present framework.

Ihsan: It is understood from your statements that you do not see Camp David as an ideal alternative, but as the only alternative you have at the moment to find a solution to the Middle East crisis. How is it possible to achieve an ideal alternative or an alternative which helps to restore legal Arab rights?

Ghali: The alternative will not be achieved unless there is a rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union. Moreover, the alternative can come if the Arab divisions disappear and the Arab countries become stronger and thus can play an effective role on the U.S. decision and also influence the U.S.-Soviet rapprochement.

All these are alternatives. At present and in face of the Arab divisions and weaknesses and the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union, however, there is no other alternative to Camp David.

Ihsan: Recent reports quoted Dr Usamah al-Baz as saying that Camp David did not separate Egypt from joint Arab work and also did not forbid it from deterring any attack by Israel against any Arab country.

The Israeli Government attacked these statements fiercely and considered it a violation of Camp David and Egypt's declaration that the October War is the last war between Egypt and Israel. What is your comment on this subject?

Ghali: In accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter we have the legal right to collective defense and if any Arab country is attacked, then it is Egypt's right, according to the UN Charter articles — which are higher than any other bilateral agreement — to help this country if it demands so.

Ihsan: Does this imply that there is a possibility of Egyptian interference to back an Arab country that may be subjected to aggression?

Ghali: The Egyptian position will be decided when such an incident takes place. When such a thing happens we will talk about it.

Ihsan: President Mubarak asserted that Egypt does not want to isolate Syria. Is this to make us believe that the possibility of establishing cooperation or mere Egyptian-Syrian dialogue on the issue of peace in the near future is likely?

Ghali: We welcome a dialogue with any Arab country. We believe that through this dialogue we can reach solutions and joint positions. We hope that sooner or later there will be a dialogue between Egypt and Syria.

Ihsan: It has been rumored that there are talks currently taking place between Egypt and Syria. How true is this?

Ghali: There are currently no contacts.

Ihsan: Is the Egyptian position toward the Gulf war still qualified by neutrality toward Iraq and Iran?

Ghali: At the beginning of the war our position was neutral. We now stand alongside Iraq after the Iranian forces occupied Iraqi territories.

Ihsan: Are there possibilities for Egyptian military interference in the Gulf if Iraqi territories fall into the hands of the Iranian forces?

Ghali: We have provided diplomatic aid to Iraq. We also supplied Iraq with weapons. There are 1 million Egyptians working in Iraq. Iraqi territories have actually fallen. If Iraq requests aid other than what has been provided, we will consider it.

Ihsan: It has been reported that in the period preceeding Camp David, the Egyptian strategy in Africa was based on confronting Israeli activity on the continent, but after Camp David this strategy was directed toward confronting Libyan activity. Is this true?

Ghali: This is not true. The Egyptian strategy in Africa is associated basically with economic development and prevention of the spreading of cold war to this region, because if the cold war dominates Africa, it will then be partitioned and become an arena for this war. Africa is the only continent in which the cold war has never arrived. Egypt wants to prevent the outbreak of this war. Egypt also wants to ensure stability in the continent, ensure its development through joint aid in addition to providing Egyptian aid and expertise. These are the priorities of Egyptian strategy in Africa.

Ghali Calls for Renewed U.S. Peace Efforts

NC082134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, Minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that following U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection, Egypt will ask the United States to take part in talks between Jordan, Israel, and the PLO to achieve peace in the Middle East. In a statement to London Radio, broadcast this evening, Ghali said Egypt wants to give priority to the Palestinian issue, because this issue is the source of all instability in the area and because the Palestinians will lose their rights with the passage of time.

Ghali added that President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, which he submitted in September 1982 and in which he called for an autonomous Palestinian government in association with Jordan, can serve as a basis for talks in which Egypt, the United States, Israel, Jordan, and the PLO will participate. Dr Ghali noted that Egypt also supports the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.

Commenting on Dr Ghali's statement, London Radio said Egypt is in a good position to pursue this diplomacy in view of its close relations with the United States. Moreover, it is the only Arab state that has official relations with Israel. It has also resumed diplomatic relations with Jordan and still has close contacts with the PLO leader.

Ghali Leaves for Addis Ababa OAU Meeting

NC090555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that the OAU summit conference that will start in Addis Ababa on Monday will be the most important conference ever held by the OAU, since the future of the organization depends upon its success in resolving differences threatening the African group and that have led to divisions among African nations.

In an exclusive statement for our correspondent before his departure for Addis Ababa early this morning to attend the African summit conference, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that if the differences threatening the OAU can be overcome, the OAU will be launching a new stage based on dialogue and on joint African action to serve the interests of the African peoples. Dr Ghali concluded his statement by saying that he will meet with the leaders of participating delegations to review African issues and the Middle East situation.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Visiting Jordanian Minister

NC081414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met today with Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, who is currently visiting Egypt.

The Jordanian minister said following the meeting that his discussion with the foreign minister dealt with a number of topics pertaining to the Middle East situation. He added that their conversation also touched on coordination between Egypt and Jordan, which commenced with President Mubarak's visit to Amman. The discussion, the Jordanian minister said, dealt with the practical steps that should be taken to define common concepts on a number of issues and on bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Asked about coordination between Jordan and the PLO 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said that the two sides are exchanging viewpoints in an effort to arrive at a joint position on all Middle East issues.

In reply to another question about the Red Sea conference, which is slated to be held in Khartoum on 21 November, the Jordanian court minister said that Jordan will participate in the conference, adding that there has been no agreement in principle on cooperation among the Red Sea states or on a decision to keep the Red Sea free of international disputes and of activities that would impede its use as a waterway for international trade.

Jordan's Abu 'Awdah Departs

NC081630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah left Cairo for Amman this evening following a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and passed him a message from King Husayn of Jordan. In a predeparture statement at Cairo Airport, 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said that he will convey an oral message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to his brother His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the former's visualization views of various stands on Middle East issues in general, and with the Palestinian cause in particular, in light of the talks that His Excellency held during his recent visits to France and the FRG.

The Jordanian minister added that he met with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Continuing his statement, 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said that he exchanged viewpoints on and assessed new developments in the Middle East. His talks with Egyptian officials, Abu 'Awdah added, deal with effective means of promoting Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation on both the bilateral and pan-Arab levels, in an attempt to rebuild Arab solidarity in dealing with issues of primary concern to the Arab nation and to both countries particularly.

The Jordanian court minister said that his meetings in Egypt also dealt with the necessary means of enhancing coordination and arriving at common views on Arab, international, and bilateral issues.

Abu 'Awdah was accompanied on his visit to Cairo by Husayn al-Hamami, Jordanian Foreign Ministry secretary general.

The Jordanian guest was seen off at Cairo Airport by Sa'id Zadah, secretary general of the presidential office; Shahir Bak, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Cairo; and members of the Jordanian Embassy staff.

Prime Minister Receives Israeli Ambassador

NC081613 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason today. Bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting. Sason is expected to leave for Israel for consultations with his government.

Al-Baz on Camp David, Palestinian Initiative

PM081129 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 3 Nov 84 pp 1, 10

[Huda Tawfiq report: "Usamah al-Baz: We Are Not Contemplating a Camp David Revival"]

[Text] Bonn — [Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Head of the President's Office for Political Affairs] Dr Usamah al-Baz has stated that President Mubarak's call for a PLO initiative for solving the problem does not necessarily mean producing a crystallized concept for a solution, because that cannot be achieved with just one single step by one side. The point, he said, is that the PLO should propose an idea which should then be given sufficient exposure to enable the Palestinians to put forward certain concepts at the right time in the form of a specific peace initiative or peace plan combining the various Palestinian peace concepts and terms.

He added that such a step would mean that the other parties would find themselves compelled to take a stand and to react to the Palestinian initiative, which could form a basis for dialogue with the parties concerned, including the United States and Europe, particularly because the EC is considering issuing a new declaration confirming or modifying the Venice declaration.

Dr al-Baz, who participated in President Mubarak's talks in Paris and Bonn, emphasized: We are not asking the PLO to make a move at the wrong time. We understand that the PLO leadership's first priority is convening the PNC session. But the Palestinians should concern themselves with this matter and they should be free to reaffirm their independent will and remove all kinds of explicit and implicit trusteeships.

In a statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, Dr al-Baz said that the paramount decision is the decision concerning the main issue. We are thinking in terms of an initiative not within weeks, rather within months, because the matter should be discussed at the various Palestinian levels. The decision, he added, does not necessarily have to be unanimous, because it is difficult to achieve unanimity within a resistance movement.

Dr al-Baz affirmed: We, on our part, are not in any way contemplating a reival of Camp David on one pretext or another. We have no agreement on this matter with Jordan or the PLO. We have no interest in it, and we are not selling Camp David to anyone.

He added: If we are to get close to achieving a settlement, then all the various ideas should be subject to discussion. The Palestinians need Arab support. There is a need for a Palestinian initiative and Arab support for such an initiative. That would put Israel on the defensive and compel it to react to the Palestinian initiative in one way or another. It would not be sufficient for Israel just to ignore the Palestinian move on the grounds that the PLO is a terrorist organization, because the mere fact that the PLO is presenting a peace initiative means that it is a political organization capable of moving at regional and international levels — which in turn means that Israel would have to respond.

Dr al-Baz stressed that Egypt cannot suggest specific ideas to the Palestinians to be included in their initiative. He added: We certainly do not want the Palestinians to join the Camp David process. We say that there are already Arab and Palestinian documents which could form the starting point for the PLO and from which the PLO could derive a basis for its next move and initiative.

Dr al-Baz continued: I believe that the Fes plan is a good basis for the PLO to procede from in formulating its own initiative. That plan may not be adequate in its present form or it may need further explanation. In this case the Palestinian initiative should be in harmony with the Arab consensus but also more specific, more convincing, and more applicable, or at least more open to dialogue with the other parties.

He stressed that it is the duty of the European Community to do something, but there is a limit to Europe's ability to put pressure on the United States. However, when there is a reasonable Palestinian initiative, Europe will find itself compelled to have a dialogue with the PLO, and that would in itself be a positive and useful development. Intensifying the European dialogue, he said, means submitting the Palestinian question to many circles. Europe could come up with some ideas in its talks with the United States or the Israeli Labor Party or in the declarations it intends to make.

AL-JUMHURIYAH, AL-AHRAM on Reagan's Victory

NC090828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 9 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the election of the U.S. President to a second term, the paper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: Can the U.S. President be less influenced by the pressure brought by lobbies that defend the interests of various groups both inside and outside the United States? The paper notes the (?political) axiom popular in a number of circles holding that any U.S. President will be less influenced by the activities of pressure groups during his second term of office than during his first. It says that this axiom is based on the logic that any U.S. President always takes the interests of various forces and groups into account when making political decisions during his first term of office, avoiding decisions that would alienate these forces and groups so that they will vote for him when he is nominated for a second term.

The paper adds: If we assume that this axiom is correct, will this mean that President Reagan will have a more free hand to deal with the Middle East crisis during his second term of office? Has Reagan's reelection to a second term provided, or can it presumably provide, the valuable time necessary for a U.S. political move toward a settlement of the Middle East crisis? His presence at the head of the administration for the past 4 years has given him ample opportunity to learn all of the developments, secrets, and details of the crisis.

AL-JUMHURIYAH also draws attention to a second point, that Reagan has his own concept of a solution, expressed in the initiative that he submitted in September 1982. Despite the shortcomings of this initiative in dealing with the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, the mere definition of a U.S.-originated concept at that time meant that there was a well-defined U.S. move toward settlement.

The paper concludes its editorial by asking: Will Reagan's administration move more quickly during his second term of office? Will it develop its former initiative, after revitalizing it, so that it can lead to a comprehensive settlement and achieve a just and stable peace in the region?

On the same subject, *AL-AHRAM* says: Ronald Reagan scored a sweeping victory in the presidential elections, surpassing all expectation, even though his victory was foretold to the extent that most countries have based their policies on the presumption that Reagan would remain in the White House. The first to realize this was the Soviet Union, which exchanged offers with the United States to improve the international atmosphere and thus prepare for the resumption of dialogue between Washington and Moscow.

The paper adds: As far as we Arabs are concerned, Reagan's reelection was necessary, given a comparison of the two candidates.

It goes on to say: Reagan was the architect of the initiative that bears his name and in it he recognizes for the first time that the Palestinian people have a cause. Reagan should be given credit for issuing this initiative on 1 Septmber 1982, 2 years after his new U.S. Administration took over. Despite Israel's rejection of it, he might reactivate that initiative on the basis of changes in the region and of the Palestinian people's goals.

AL-AHRAM adds: The second point for which Reagan deserves credit is that he did not submit to Zionist pressure during the election year and stood firm against attempts by some members of Congress to pass legislation that would require that the U.S. Embassy move from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This stand demonstrates the U.S. President's recognition of Arab rights.

AL-AHALI Questions Government on Ra's Banas Base

PM081149 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 31 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Once Again, the United States and Ra's Banas"]

[Text] Last Wednesday *AL-AHALI* published a report under the headline "The U.S. Army Invites Tenders for the Development of the Egyptian Base of Ra's Banas." The report said that the U.S. Army's Engineering Corps has invited tenders for the supply of technical equipment for the base. *AL-AHALI* then asked the only logical question about the meaning of that U.S. Army advertisement in connection with an Egyptian military base over which there has been much room for suspicion as a result of U.S. press reports and U.S. and Western official statements.

A whole week has elapsed but the official Egyptian circles are still silent. They have neither denied nor commented on that serious report which confirms a U.S. presence or role on that base.

Repetition of the familiar official statements that "we do not allow any foreign bases on our territory" and that the base is Egyptian, is not enough. Now there is a specific incident which calls for a specific and categorical explanation. What connection is there between the U.S. Engineering Corps and Ra's Banas Base to warrant an advertisement by that corps involving vital installations in the base and why should the U.S. Army's Engineering Corps be the side to fix the price of the leaflet containing the bid terms, and why should that be obtained from the U.S. Army's Engineering Corps section?

This serious report and the fact that the government has ignored it, expose a number of evidently significant points to public opinion. The first point is that our government is lying to the people day and night when it denies the presence of any foreigners in Ra's Banas. The second is that Egypt has no sovereignty over another part of Egyptian territory. After the return of the Sinai with reduced sovereignty, in accordance with the peace agreement concluded between Al-Sadat and Israel, and bearing in mind the continued occupation of Tabah, we now see, to our surprise, that a foreign state is enjoying some kind of sovereignty over a part of our territory on the Red Sea coast.

The third point is that the repeated talk about following a policy of nonalignment in international affairs is nothing but empty talk with no substance. If the U.S. presence in an Egyptian military base and if Egypt's joint exercises with the United States and NATO are not open alignment, what is?

Will the government be kind enough to explain?

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: Israel Gains From Arab Terror

PM081443 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 3 Nov 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Arab Terror"]

[Text] The newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* yesterday published a report by its London correspondent Zaghlul al-Sayyid saying that consultations at the highest level will shortly take place between European governments and the U.S. Administration regarding taking measures to prevent the assassination of world leaders by international terrorists. Al-Sayyid added: "The British Government and other European governments have secret information regarding preparations being made by terrorist circles to launch a campaign aimed at creating tension in the Western countries and some pro-Western Arab countries through terrorist assassinations to be carried out by European and Arab terrorist organizations which have been coordinating their actions."

Obviously, the terrible murder of Indira Gandhi has caused further alarm among rulers and governments throughout the world. It is true that Indira Gandhi's death has violently shocked the world but it is also true that this incident is neither new nor strange. It is the 41st incident in the series of political assassinations that have shocked the world since the beginning of this century.

The alarm felt by rulers and governments has come too late. Obviously the terrorist who has held a weapon and killed with it a king, president, or political leader is merely a tool of murder and assassination. But the brain and the planner behind the assassination is usually an opposition political organization, an extremist terrorist group, or the intelligence body of a major power seeking to dominate small powers, a dictator whose only concern is to create disturbances and crises in a neighboring country that rejects his interference in its internal affairs, or a tyrant ruler who has no scruples about liquidating his political opponents through secret assassination or public execution after a sham trial.

The Arab area has been and still is a major scene of this terror, especially in the past few years. Numerous assassinations have taken place in the area that have alarmed public opinion. But these crimes were soon forgotten when other crimes followed. We have heard about a ruler who does not allow a voice other than his own voice to be heard and accepts no view other than his view. He alone speaks, thinks, and rules; he would decapitate any head that is raised, cut off any tongue that talks, and break any pen that writes.

We have heard about another ruler who, not satisfied with imposing his rule and domination on his country, has exported terror to areas outside his borders. He is the de facto ruler of other smaller and weaker countries that have succumbed to his rule, given in to his terror, and out of fear, conceded to him their sovereignty, dignity, and willpower. We have heard about yet another ruler whose ambitions are greater than his capabilities and whose dreams extend beyond his country. We have seen this leader contacting international terrorist organizations, generously giving them money from public funds, and planning for them operations which they carry out to liquidate whoever resists his interference and stands against his terror. We have also heard about political organizations that have completely forgotten their cause, ignored their objective, and totally devoted themselves to the problems, conflicts, and disputes between themselves, thus giving the enemy the opportunity to strike at them, terrorize them, and force them to flee from one country to another.

What is sad in all this is that the Arab nation has been, and still is, suffering from this internal and international terror. It has faced this terror with silence and resignation and has been unable to stop it.

Moreover, certain people even secretly applauded the terror to which their opponents are subjected in the hope of getting rid of them and of their dangers.

The big powers, and particularly the superpowers, are pleased with the terror which the Arabs exercise against one another. It achieves for them objectives which they could not achieve through their policies and their own means. We have seen how those superpowers have encouraged this terror, how they embraced the terrorists and how they supported them, backed them, and gave them protection.

Israel's pleasure in what the Arabs do to one another is even greater than the superpowers' pleasure. It is the first to benefit from this terror which it has introduced to our area, and it has exercised it, proposed theories for it, and expanded its aims. By terrorizing one another, the Arabs have spared Israel involvement in military operations that would have angered the world public opinion against it and caused it to lose its friends. Israel has left for the others to do what it would have liked to do in its wildest dreams.

The regrettable fact is that we as Arabs know all this, agree about its dangerous nature, suffer from its results, and fear its repercussions, but do nothing to confront it and stop it other than talk — mere talk, about Arab unity and Arab solidarity at a time when reality confirms the Arabs' division, the disruption of their ranks, the loss of their interests, and the oblivion of their cause.

Saddam Cable to Reagan Linked to Improved Ties

GF091002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2020 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov (WAKH) — Diplomatic sources in Baghdad have drawn a link between the congratulatory cable sent by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection and the imminent restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Commenting on contacts currently taking place, the sources said that Iraq and the United States have now drawn closer than at any previous time toward a declaration on the restoration of diplomatic relations which were severed 17 years ago.

In his message which was broadcast in Baghdad today, the Iraqi president expressed the hope that a new era will be a good opportunity for establishing positive and fruitful relations between our two countries within the framework of safeguarding a just peace and achieving security in the region and the whole world.

The congratulatory message came at a time when Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, was conducting talks with Iraqi officials on relations between the two countries.

Richard Murphy — the most senior U.S. official to visit Iraq for several months — met on 7 and 8 November with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

He also met today with Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister.

Speculations regarding an imminent restoration of relations between Baghdad and Washington are supported by the increase in trade activity as represented by the participation of around 15 big U.S. firms among 1,470 international companies in the Baghdad International Fair, which opened on 1 November, and also the talks which a delegation of American businessmen conducted in Baghdad on this occasion.

Observers expect the two countries to take a further new step, possibly preceding the official announcement of the restoration of relations between them.

In a recent press interview, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq will reexamine the issue of the restoration of relations with the United States after the U.S. presidential elections.

Reportage on Visit by U.S. Envoy Murphy

Received by Ramadan

JN081238 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1152 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and his delegation currently visiting Iraq in Baghdad today. They discussed bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

Meets 'Aziz 8 Nov

JN081716 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister and deputy prime minister, received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, and the delegation accompanying him today. During the meeting the two sides exchanged viewpoints on Arab and international issues of mutual concern.

Attending the meeting were Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary; the acting head of the Foreign Ministry's first international department; and the head of the U.S. Interests Section in Baghdad.

Ends 3-Day Visit

JN090923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

During the visit, Richard Murphy held talks on bilateral relations and exchanged views on Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

He was seen off at the airport by the head of the first international department in the Foreign Ministry and the head of the U.S. Interests Section in Baghdad.

Communique No 1,644 Details Combat Operations

JN081743 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,644 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant Armed Forces, which believe in God and in his victory and which are defending their land and their right to a dignified life, continue their jihad for Iraq's loftiness, the happiness and security of its sons, and the future of their children against the cliques of evil, rancor, ignorance, and backwardness. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The lofty Iraqi hawks continue their operations in the II Army Corps sector, pouncing on the Khomeyniite groups and spreading among their ranks fire, terror, and the death they deserve. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. Our daring Air Force carried out 103 combat missions yesterday evening and today.

2. At 1035 and 1330 today, formations of our daring helicopter gunships carried out surprise attacks on two enemy hideouts [kaminayn] and several boats in the Maysan sector. The intrepid knights in the helicopter gunships pounced on their targets, sinking 6 enemy boats carrying 26 enemy troops and destroying 3 antiaircraft machine guns and a quantity of military hardware

and light weapons. All our knights and their helicopters returned, crowned with success and victory.

3. Using all types of weapons, one of our forward units confronted an enemy troop concentration which tried to approach its forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield, forcing the enemy to flee after inflicting some losses and destroying one infantry position and one hardware stockpile.

4. Using artillery and all types of weapons, our forward units pounded several enemy targets opposite their positions in the operational sector east of Basra, hitting three enemy troops, destroying one observation post, and damaging two large vehicles.

5. Our forward observation posts sighted an enemy troop concentration and vehicles opposite one of our forward unit's positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. They pounded them with all types of weapons, killing two, wounding others, and destroying one personnel position and one vehicle whose occupants were killed. In another area of the same sector, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 November 1984

Lithuanian Official Calls for End to Gulf War

JN091105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) Rusenko, first [as received] deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, has stated that the Iraqi-Iranian war is a source of anxiety in the region and the entire world. He said that the USSR calls for halting this war as soon as possible because its prolongation does not serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people. The USSR official, who was speaking at a ceremony in Samarra' today on the occasion of Iraqi-Soviet friendship days, expressed his admiration for the achievements Iraq has made in the political, economic, and social fields.

POW Deaths 'Will Not Remain Unpunished'

GF081604 Bahgdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Esteemed citizens of Iran, dear brothers and sisters, not a single day passes without the Khomeyni regime posting the names of the newly-killed Revolution Guards and their commanders at the battlefronts. However, is it right for that regime to [words indistinct]? Probably such a practice stems from its anxiety and fear arising from the objection of the masses. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the poor peoples of Iran cannot be uninformed about the harmful Khomeyni band's [words indistinct] and the fate of the Revolution Guards and soldiers whose mutilated corpses lie en masse on the battlefronts. We wish to stress in most clear terms, however, that we have not killed them. Their murderers are Khomeyni and Hashemi-Rafsanjani. This is due to the fact that these criminals, who are charged with [word indistinct] and animosity, ignored the clear warnings Iraq made beforehand to the effect that every offensive they organized would be crushed. Thus, they moved to unleash their inauspicious attacks.

Except for conveying condolences, what can be said to Khomeyni and Hashemi-Rafsanjani who have thrust thousands of innocent youths into the merciless claws of [word indistinct]? Regardless of all this and irrespective of the convulsions he is suffering in the impasse created by the successive defeats inflicted on Iran, Khomeyni has again resorted to a most treacherous action. He has ordered the execution of a number of unarmed Iraqi POW's and the wounding of a number of other prisoners.

What has astonished the world and caused deep concern is the fact that Khomeyni has committed this crime in a shameless way through a number of his dregs before the eyes of Red Cross officials. However, dear listeners, this is not the only crime Khomeyni has committed. It is common knowledge that this non-Muslim entity has ordered the execution of many Iraqi POW's with a view to dissembling the defeats inflicted on him (?at the battlefronts to date). While all humanity and Iran's progressive society continues to condemn this unprecedented historic crime, Iraq states in clear terms that the culprits of the crime will not remain unpunished. They will not be able to save themselves from the strong hand of justice.

Commentary on Return of Wounded Iranian POW's

GF081810 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Iraqi Government has made yet another goodwill initiative by proposing to unilaterally release maimed and handicapped Iranians POW's into the hands of the Iraqi Armed Forces and return them to Iran directly or indirectly through [words indistinct] international organizations or the Red Crescent. The Iraqi Government has also called on all international organizations and establishments to help Iraq send the maimed and handicapped Iranian troops back to Iran.

However, as regards the decision adopted by the Iraqi Government and the Supreme Military Council, the Iraqi Government is afraid that the Khomeyni regime might be reluctant to receive the wounded and maimed men and [words indistinct] once again. It is common knowledge that the Khomeyni regime rejected similar humanitarian and moral initiatives by the Iraqi Government in the past and exposed its warmongering, anti-Islamic, and immoral intentions. We wish to return the Iranian handicapped and maimed troops back to their families. We ask international organizations to mediate in that regard. However, will the warmongering Khomeyni regime reject the transfer of these maimed and handicapped troops once again? Will it claim that they are not Iranians? In this regard, the Khomeyni regime bears full responsibility in the eyes of the Iranian POW's and the progressive society.

King Husayn Grants Interview to London Weekly
JN072040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1920 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Text" of interview with King Husayn by London-based weekly *AL-HAWADITH* in issue to be published 8 November 1984]

[Text] *AL-HAWADITH*: President Husni Mubarak's visit to France has raised questions about a tripartite concept — and we will not say an initiative —for a solution which France, Jordan, and Egypt can propose jointly. Can Your Majesty provide an explanation?

King Husayn: I believe that Brother Husni Mubarak's visits to France and the FRG were decided some time ago. Still, I believe that he discussed and is bound to continue to discuss with officials in both countries, just as we are discussing also, the role that the European Community can play both with regard to alerting the world to the importance of making a quick move, before it is too late, to serving the cause of justice in this part of the world, and to achieving the sublime objective — a just and honorable peace and the return of the land to its people and owners, and Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. I am sure President Mubarak wanted in both visits to follow up his previous contacts with France in particular. I also believe that he continued these talks in the FRG. I, too, have exerted similar efforts for many years with the European Community.

The European role has greatly helped to prevent the internationalization of the conflict in this part of the world. Europe has an influential role, even in the U.S. arena. Its influence there may be even greater than that of the Arab world. The strange thing is that what one hears in the capitals of the five permanent member-states of the UN Security Council differs a great deal insofar as Security Council Resolution 242, followed by Resolution 338, constitutes the basis for the desired solution. The preface of this resolution is well known. It speaks about the inadmissibility of the acquisition of other people's land through war. The equation was clear; it referred to the exchange of land for peace. How we can attain this solution depends on continued struggle and exerting of efforts by everyone.

AL-HAWADITH: Does You Majesty believe that the Egyptian- French plan will have a chance of success it if is presented now for discussion before the Security Council?

Husayn: There are different opinions concerning the United States. Regrettably, we in Jordan are of the opinion that its stand worsened between 1956 and 1967. But since 1967, this stand has changed considerably, to the point where the United States has taken the step of announcing a strategic alliance with Israel. No one doubts that it can play a major role in achieving a just and honorable peace in this area if it wants or if its circumstances permit. On the other hand, however, I believe that the United States is not qualified under the present circumstances to play the role of the superpower that creates peace, because it is the ally of one of the parties to the dispute and also because that party obtains financial, military, moral, and political support from it. That party is also entrenched on Arab territory, carrying out whatever changes it likes.

The U.S. role can only be within a group. I believe we must attain the stage where there will be Soviet-U.S. cooperation. We prefer an expansion of the picture to include the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties concerned, including the Palestinians, of course, to solve the Palestine question.

AL-HAWADITH: Everything in the Arab arena was theoretically, if not officially, suspended prior to the U.S. election. Do you expect anything new after the election?

Husayn: I do not have any expectations, especially in the post-election period and in this particular phase.

AL-HAWADITH: Recent reports say that the United States is ready to propose an initiative that combines President Reagan's plan and the Fes summit resolutions. Do you see any possibility of that? Is there any possibility of a new initiative despite the fact that confidence in U.S. promises has been shaken?

Husayn: I cannot predict future U.S. moves, but I can say that there is a great change on the ground. When President Reagan proposed his plan, talk at that time revolved around the possibility of stopping the settlement process or the settlements — if we want to be precise — on the occupied land. Current talk about halting this process will not produce the same results because Israel's reaction to President Reagan's initiative was represented by intensifying the settlement process and establishing the settlements, as well as by its rejection of the initiative itself. Israel was rewarded for that in an obvious manner. Therefore, I do not know what a U.S. proposal will be. But I can say, as I did in past years through diplomatic channels, that I found it is my duty to deal with the issue in public so that there could be a kind of coexistence even within the U.S. arena.

Credibility no longer exists, in my view, and the United States should exert great efforts to restore the role for which it is qualified. I do not know why the Americans insist on playing this role alone. What is their interest in that? Why do they not accept a wider framework that can include the Soviet Union, the permanent members of the Security Council, and all the parties concerned? This would provide a chance for better coordination. Of course, the U.S. peace plan had some vagueness which we tried to eliminate, but we could not fully succeed.

What is important is not the process to start negotiations but the basis of the negotiations, and who are the parties participating in the negotiations. The Palestinians should be a main party, and all the other parties should attend for the sake of reaching a comprehensive and just solution. We believe that the only sound basis is the content of Security Council Resolution No 242 and, consequently, securing the formula that says that the owners of the land should be restored of their land and Arab sovereignty returned to Jerusalem.

AL-HAWADITH: Regarding the Fes resolutions, can we say that they are outdated?

Husayn: No, they are not outdated. There are one or two points with which we are dealing. In fact, we exerted efforts at that time

and through Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation. We have an opinion and we defend it with full determination. If we take the world's opinion that the partition plan in 1948 is the basis, what has been applied to Egypt should be applied to the West Bank, Gaza, and the occupied Syrian territories. Consequently, the withdrawal should be in exchange for peace. The tragedy in what happened were the stereotypes [sabk al-umur], for instance. They were among the main reasons that made us adopt the stand we announced regarding the Camp David process. We rejected Israel's right to interfere in other people's affairs — the 5-year transitional period and the right of veto. This is occupied territory that must return to its people and owners in exchange for peace.

Regarding the relationship between the Jordanians and the Palestinians, we can say that this issue concerns us alone. Therefore, we are trying to develop a formula that will be accepted by every Jordanian and every Palestinian, and will be proposed during a certain phase in order to enable people to voice their view about it if God grants us success and the land is restored. But we will never agree on keeping the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship away from the framework of discussion in any process for securing a withdrawal. Neither the United States nor Israel nor any other side has the right to interfere in the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship. There are territories that were occupied. They should be restored to their owners, the Palestinians and the Arabs.

AL-HAWADITH: The USSR insists on the convocation of an international conference, while the United States and Israel reject this and insist on direct negotiations between the parties concerned. What will Jordan's position be if this whirlpool continues, and what do you expect, or hope, the general Arab stand to be?

Husayn: I believe that the main problem is the Arab position, because there is no Arab position. Summits are not held on time. Likewise, the Arab League, the Arab collective defense pact, and the resolutions concerning the freedom of Palestinian decision-making are not respected. These are only a few examples. In short, I say this is our position in this very important part of the world.

The world views this as an important area because of its vast material and human resources. Yet, we find that Israel may have more influence than we, not when we are united but when we are regrettably divided. This situation must not continue. In my opinion, the solution is for the majority to evolve policies and stands that can force others to respect us. The international conference is the correct approach.

AL-HAWADITH: Even if there is no possibility of holding this conference?

Husayn: If we had a stand, the conference would have been possible. We believe that not even the U.S.-Soviet dispute will continue forever.

AL-HAWADITH: In such a case, the detente between the two superpowers would be at the expense of the Arabs?

Husayn: I hope it would not be at the expense of the Arabs. I believe that the call for an international conference is not just addressed to the two superpowers, but also to the permanent member-states [of the Security Council] and all parties concerned. This is the correct invitation.

AL-HAWADITH: If the United States adhered to President Reagan's initiative and called for negotiations similar to the Camp David pattern, what would Jordan's reply be?

Husayn: Jordan's reply is negative and well known. Camp David was disrupted in the past because we adopted a negative attitude toward it. We were the first to respond to the call for a meeting in Baghdad; in other words, the Baghdad summit. Before that, we faced many pressures, but that was our conviction. The [Camp David] process was not a comprehensive solution involving the return of the land to its owners; hence our clear stand.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been a great deal of talk that the region is heading for radical changes. Some people foresee a recharting of the Middle East map, others a division of zones of influence between the two superpowers. How do you view the future of the region?

Husayn: We hope there will be no such division, although I believe that some people want this to become a reality. Foremost among these people is Israel, and perhaps the United States also when it clearly sides with Israel. However we hope this will not happen in the Arab region. We want to be in a position where we can preserve our identity and future, and the future of our generations.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you thinking of cooperating with Egypt in proposing a formula that will narrow the viewpoints of the two superpowers concerning the Palestine question?

Husayn: We will continue to discuss all subjects with Egypt. We are also discussing the possibility of formulating a joint stand. I believe that our viewpoints on matters are completely identical, both with regard to the Palestine question and the best means of reaching a solution to this question.

AL-HAWADITH: Some Western observers said that if it became impossible to reach an agreement in principle to begin negotiations for a peaceful solution, Jordan would be in danger. In Your Majesty's opinion, is this assessement correct, and if it is correct, how prepared is Jordan to confront an Israeli aggression?

Husayn: In case of an aggression, we will confront it with all the resources available to us. As far as the danger is concerned, it does actually exist and it is an increasing danger. As we can see, the trend in Israel is toward extremism and intransigence. This was observed during the recent elections and in the formation of the present government, which includes ministers who say that the East Bank is part of Israel. This perhaps gives the answer to the nature of the danger which is not only threatening Jordan, but also the interior of the Arab homeland. Israel gets assistance. Its military capabilities are enormous. In the absence of the desired Arab stand to build Arab power and to confront the

challenge, the danger will increase. We will do all we can to prevent any harm to our nation.

We are also doing our best to build our intrinsic power, and therefore searching for alternatives. We have a clear stand on the question of armaments, for instance. When obstacles were placed in the way of our obtaining what we needed from the United States, and when we felt that there was a deliberate attempt to harm the dignity of this part of the homeland, we chose to stop. We will not ask for arms from the United States. This is our position. We are looking for other sources, including the USSR and the European states, because we want to diversify our sources of armaments. Of course we face obstacles, because what is available to Israel is not available to us. We want our brothers to understand the real danger and to back us so we can perform our duty in defending oursleves and the nation. On the other hand, the Golan has a special status in view of the international presence there. As for Lebanon, we do not know what will happen. There are indications, however, that the situation in the Golan may extend to the Lebanese front. Jordan alone stands on the confrontation line. It is the target, as Israel says.

AL-HAWADITH: In case of an Israeli aggression against Jordan, would you expect Egyptian intervention?

Husayn: This subject was not discussed with the brothers in Egypt, but I feel that Egypt and all our Arab brothers will come forth. Egypt has made statements in this regard. I believe they will be closer to Jordan if it is exposed to an aggression. The same goes for the other brothers.

AL-HAWADITH: Your initiative to normalize relations with Egypt has brought different reactions, ranging from support, silence, and criticism. There are two parts to the question: First, did you inform the Arab states before announcing the resumption of relations with Egypt; and second, why didn't Jordan wait to raise the issue before an Arab summit, or rather why didn't Jordan call an urgent Arab summit so it would not be said that it made a unilateral decision?

Husayn: The subject is not new. Some sort of discussion took place during the last Fes summit. The Syrian president said that he was aware that some Arab states had established contacts with Egypt. I answered him directly and said: If you are hinting at Jordan, then I say that Jordan indeed has contacts with Egypt, and it will continue these contacts. Actually, we have always said that the situation resulted from a tragedy that divided us at a certain stage. Our enemies have succeeded in achieving many of their designs and objectives. We felt that we must do what we can to patch up differences. Egypt has a special place in our nation. Egypt needs the Arab nation, and the Arab nation needs it. Actually, Egypt today is not the Egypt with which we severed relations at some stage in the past. Thank God, these relations have been restored and the march has been resumed. I believe that this is the natural situation. I personally felt the positive effect of this situation in the hearts of the Arabs here and in Egypt. This is also the feeling of citizens and officials in most parts of the Arab homeland. Regarding the Arab leaders, actually we did not discuss this matter with them. It was only on the Hegira new year that I contacted many Arab leaders and told most of them that they would hear soon, and within minutes, the decision to resume relations with Egypt. Some of them blessed this decision and congratulated me; others took note of the matter and I did not hear any criticisms from them.

AL-HAWADITH: Nor reservations?

Husayn: Nor reservations. Perhaps when some of them gave no answer, neither negative nor positive. [as heard] In any case, it may be premature to issue judgments of this kind, but the question is: Where are the Arab summits? There is no indication that it is possible to hold the next Arab summit, which they said would be held after 1 month. Moreover, the decision was not really a summit decision; it was a recommendation by the Arab foreign ministers 4 months later. Some states applied it and some did not. Each state was given the choice because the issues impinged on their sovereignty. The circumstances have deeply changed and we thank God for what has happened.

AL-HAWADITH: Undoubtedly, you expected violent Arab reactions, particularly from Syria and Libya. Did you take into account these reactions? What will your attitude be if these reactions develop into hostile stands?

Husayn: We hope this will not happen. We base our actions on our conviction in our duty toward our nation and the Arab march. If during this we become exposed to harm and evil — and we hope this will not happen — we are not so impotent as to fail to defend oursleves and our rights and freedom to make our decision, particularly if this decision is in harmony with the country's interest.

AL-HAWADITH: Your forthcoming visit to Cairo is preceded by long and detailed media reportage on a joint plan to solve intractable problems and on an integration plan between the two countries. Can you tell us the structure of the new Jordanian-Egyptian relationship?

Husayn: It is a relationship based on firm, historical bases. However, at present it is a new beginning. We are looking for all possible ways to realize cooperation and integration and to affirm these relations in the interest of the two countries as well as the Arab countries. This is as far as bilateral relations are concerned. I may also say that we are neighbors and we hope that Jordan and Egypt will form a link in the greater Arab homeland. We have gone a long way in search of their needs as well as ours and of the means of exchanges and integration. As for the Arab level, we will continue to serve our causes and defend our nation's rights. On the international level, there are wide possibilities and we hope that we will soon make strides that will make this relationship an ideal one, a relationship which is devoted to the Arab march.

AL-HAWADITH: Was the oil issue included in the bilateral talks? It is said that Jordan will import oil from Egypt.

Husayn: No. I do not think that this has been discussed so far. However, for example, northern Sinai and southern Jordan are one region. Many issues were studied. In the future, we may need alternatives in terms of our oil needs. However, this will be discussed later.

AL-HAWADITH: When the Egyptian-Syrian merger took place, it was said that the merger was prompted by Syria's need for Egyptian help in facing an economic crisis, U.S. threats, and Turkish concentrations. When Jordan restored its ties with Egypt it was again said that Jordan needed Egypt's help to tackle its economic crisis through the two countries' integration. What are your views on this point?

Husayn: Let interpreters interpret as they wish, but in reality, we saw that the situation was abnormal and we decided that it should end; and it has ended. The situation had to be restored to normal, no more no less.

AL-HAWADITH: Does Jordan intend to reach agreements with Sudan similar to those reached with Egypt?

Husayn: Sudan is a fraternal country and we are fully open to all our Arab brothers.

AL-HAWADITH: What do you expect from your upcoming visit to Moscow other than your reported intention to obtain some arms that the Americans refused to give Jordan?

Husayn: If the visit takes place in the near future, there will also be a chance to discuss issues of common concern, particularly the Middle East problems. Furthermore, we have been having a continuous, frank, and clear dialogue with the Soviet Union. I believe that over a considerable period of time, this dialogue has led to a certain Soviet credibility. The result may even be better than what many others think.

AL-HAWADITH: Allow me to note that Your Majesty said: If the visit takes place. Does this mean that it may not take place?

Husayn: No. I expect it to take place.

AL-HAWADITH: Some Jordanian citizens wonder why the Arab states always talk in detail about the weapons they have and about their sources while Israel, which receives great quantities of arms, never talks about them?

Husayn: The talk about weapons that we receive is done by others. If we talk about them to our brothers, it is only to draw their attention to the threat which they would realize if they read about and obtain information on the billions of dollars worth of weapons and equipment Israel is receiving in addition to the weapons it manufactures. This can be viewed with respect to our position. Therefore if we talk about arms, it is because we want our brothers to know that the threat does not only face us, but also affects matters deep inside the Arab homeland. In any case, we speak about a modest quantity of arms compared to what Israel is obtaining.

AL-HAWADITH: Your coming visit to the USSR has created displeasure in some Western circles. Rumors are that your understanding with Egypt has forced the Soviet leaders to delay their dialogue with you. Have the Soviet and Western positions toward Jordan changed?

Husayn: Concerning positions, I think have changed because nothing new has happened either concerning the West or concerning the East. [sentence as heard] Our contacts with the East had existed before the step [restoration of ties with Egypt]. Our contacts with the West are continuing. Our battle in the U.S. arena with the forces that are hostile to us is also continuing. We did not want the arms issue to be a means of appeasement or a source of harm to us in any form. However, this will make us strong in terms of carrying out our duties. We will never relinquish our cause nor abandon our defense of our rights in the U.S. arena.

AL-HAWADITH: This means that there is no Soviet reservation?

Husayn: No, there is no reservation.

AL-HAWADITH: Before normalizing relations with Egypt, there was a Jordanian hint at contacts with Syria. What is the status of these contacts and what is the framework of your relations with Syria?

Husayn: Contacts do not exist at present. As for the issue between me and the Syrian brothers, it is not as simple as some may believe. It is, in fact, an issue of differences that began over Lebanon. At a certain stage, we supported the Syrian intervention in Lebanon because we had imagined that it was a temporary intervention to stop the bloodshed, help the brothers to establish a Lebanese-Lebanese and Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue that would rob our enemies of the chance to exploit the circumstances and to realize what they had realized in the Lebanese arena, and save Lebanon from partition and the many disasters through which it lived. When all this was not realized, a problem arose between us and the Syrian brothers. This problem is still there.

There is also the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Syrian brothers' stand, which we consider more than peculiar. We also consider it a violation of the Arab League Charter and the Joint Arab Defense Agreement. There is also their stand toward the PLO. Referring to the summit resolutions, in the Baghdad summit, there was a clear call for preserving PLO unity and the freedom of Palestinian decisionmaking. These questions regrettably form a problem in the two countries' relations. This is in addition to the negative stands toward any Arab reconciliation or march. In 1980, large concentrations were massed along the northern Jordanian border to foil the summit meeting. This is the peculiar, incomprehensible position.

AL-HAWADITH: Recent indications are that the PLO command and its leader Yasir 'Arafat have chosen Jordan as the path toward conferences to entrench Palestinian legitimacy, and have rejected some Arab mediations calling for a postponement of the PNC until efforts to eliminate the differences are completed. What is your opinion about this, and what role will Jordan assume in this respect?

Husayn: Jordan defends the Palestinians' right to make decisions freely. Jordan hopes the PLO will be what its name implies: expressing the Palestinian Arab people's hopes and aspirations, particularly of those living under occupation, and drawing its strength from the Palestinians and not from any other party. If the Palestinians face difficulties, are prevented from meeting, or are unable to meet to safeguard legitimacy and the

right to adopt decisions, they will find Jordan's doors open to them. We have not yet reached a final decision, or at least they have not informed us of their decision. However, they know very well that they are welcome here if they so wish.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not believe that the gravest thing the Palestinian resistance is currently facing is the danger which has been imposed in one way or another on the Palestinian armed struggle, to the point of closing all doors to any Palestinian operations in the occupied territories?

Husayn: There are many threats to limit the Palestinians' capabilities in defending their right and their cause. The most serious one is the attempt to control and impose hegemony on them.

As a result of the state of affairs created by the 1967 war, Jordan has worked to save the occupied land in the West Bank and continues to say: I do not want to have the West Bank returned to me; what I want is to save it, and then its inhabitants and sons can choose what they want under international and Arab supervision. In 1974 the Rabat summit resolution was adopted, and the PLO became the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. We have been and continue to remain committed to our stand of abidance by this resolution, based on our conviction that any discussion of the Palestinian question necessitates the presence of the Palestinians and the PLO as a principal party in attaining the Palestinian people's rights and settling the issue in a just and honorable manner.

After all that has taken place, it is regrettable that the PLO, at this time in particular, finds itself subjected to attempts to impose control and hegemony on it as well as attempts to destroy it. This, in itself, constitutes the most serious threat because, by this, we would be paving the way for a vacuum or for an opportunity through which the enemy would achieve what it wants.

AL-HAWADITH: The tribulation of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza surpasses all imagination. Settlements are being established, Israeli expansion continues, and the divisions experienced by the PLO have also affected Palestinians in the occupied territories. What is Your Majesty's opinion on this, and how one can deal with it?

Husayn: The state of affairs of the brothers in the occupied homeland preoccupies us day and night. Their tribulation in fact does surpass all imagination. However, they continue to stand fast, thank God. At the same time, they are threatened. The Arab world must inevitably act to support them, or at least to assist them in containing the danger. I believe that the sound solution for us in the Arab world is to take the initiative and move.

AL-HAWADITH: What point has Jordanian-PLO coordination reached?

Husayn: This coordination has achieved large strides. I believe that trust is the basis. Trust is the basis on which we will build in the future, God willing.

AL-HAWADITH: What prevented 'Arafat from meeting with President Mubarak in Amman?

Husayn: The truth is that the issue was not raised. President Mubarak surprised me following my return to Jordan. I returned from the Netherlands and Sweden. He called me and said: I will visit you during the next 2 days. I told him: You are welcome. President Mubarak's visit to Jordan was made to thank us and to express his sentiments and those of Arab Egypt.

AL-HAWADITH: 'Arafat blessed this visit?

Husayn: Many in the Arab world blessed this visit.

AL-HAWADITH: If the Arab summit does not convene this year, what will Jordan's stand be, and is it ready to take an initiative along with Egypt and the PLO regarding the Palestine question?

Husayn: We hope the summit will not be delayed once again. If the summit is not convened, then we will expand our contacts with the Arab brothers to discuss a method or a means through which we can tackle this situation.

AL-HAWADITH: The pretext of delaying the Arab summit more than once was the existence of differences among the region's states — differences that must be tackled first. Is not the summit itself supposed to settle differences which have not been settled on other levels?

Husayn: You have given my answer, because I can see no reason for convening the summit other than settling conflicts and differences. Meetings are not justified if matters are normal, except in gaining joy and happiness through these meetings.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you have a specific plan to confront the current negative Arab policy?

Husayn: I believe that many in the Arab world, and even some ofthe leaders, believe that action must be taken and that the majority must agree on an opinion. We hope that the issue of a unanimous vote will be achieved. If it is not, then does this mean that we should continue as we are? This is something that we certainly cannot accept.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe in the possibility of attaining collective Arab action?

Husayn: If by collective you mean consensus, then, regrettably, I do not believe this can be achieved at present. However, I also believe that if the majority draws up a plan, then inevitably everyone will agree at a later stage.

AL-HAWADITH: Recently, many sides have ignored the benefit of Arabism and called for unity or an Islamic union. Can such a union achieve what Arab action could not — action which actually was not collective action? Can we replace Arabism with a slogan calling for unity among states that have great differences in the social and political fields, and in language?

Husayn: I do not believe so. We are proud of our Islamic affiliation. However, let us start with ourselves, then proceed to our Islamic family to further expand the circle. The beginning must be in the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: You mean Arabism first?

Husayn: Yes, Arabism first.

AL-HAWADITH: Can Your Majesty give us an accurate assessment of Jordan's relations with each Arab state?

Husayn: Good relations with some fraternal Arab states, no relations with Libya, and bad relations with Syria. However, our relations with the other states are normal in comparison with the current situation.

AL-HAWADITH: Your Majesty, do you believe there are obstacles to the restoration of relations between Iraq and Egypt, or is it a matter of time?

Husayn: Maybe the Iraqi brothers can give a better answer to this question. However, my personal feelings make me believe that the relations between Egypt, Iraq, and the fraternal Arab states will be restored after a short period of time.

AL-HAWADITH: Is Your Majesty's coming visit to the Gulf based on political or economic considerations?

Husayn: Actually, I have not yet decided to make this visit. Maybe the talk about my desire for new contacts with the brothers in the Gulf is a mere prediction. However, if this visit takes place, it will be to discuss bilateral and pan-Arab issues and all that would bolster our march.

AL-HAWADITH: If the Israeli forces do withdraw from Lebanon, could there be an Arab effort to restore normality to the Lebanese situation? How can such an effort be coordinated, in Your Majesty's opinion?

Husayn: I cannot practically define the aspects of this course under the current circumstances. Nonetheless, I believe that this nation of which we are part has a significant duty in tackling the Lebanese situation and in helping Lebanon. Lebanon has bled a great deal and suffered, not in securing the withdrawal from its territory, but in working to restore its previous status, crystallize a formula on which all parties agree, and attain independent decisionmaking so that it could freely exercise sovereignty on its territory. As to how things will proceed, I do not know.

AL-HAWADITH: The democratic process in Jordan has covered good ground under Your Majesty. How far will you go in this regard?

Husayn: We shall continue. We hope we will be the ideal and example for our brothers in spite of our difficulties.

AL-HAWADITH: National security is undoubtedly Jordan's main concern in view of its current circumstances. Will you allow us, without divulging secrets, to realize the extent of guarantees in the national security plans?

Husayn: Essentially, everyone in the Jordanian arena realizes through their own efforts this fact regarding our Arab brothers and their role. Regrettably, the situation is uncomfortable. However, we have not been bogged down by past tragedies. Whenever a new battle takes place or is imposed on us, we find our brothers competing to help as much as they can but without coordination. This is one of our tragedies.

We always used to say that the Arab summit should take place annually and that they should not be programmed to discuss transient situations. These summits should be held to reassess the state of affairs, evaluate the dangers and challenges and their magnitude, and to form year after year stands that are in harmony with the requirements. However, this did not take place. Subsequently, the danger is great and menacing. We are among the brothers who could be subjected to harsh and bitter experiences. However, we shall do all we can.

AL-HAWADITH: A final question. What news has not yet been revealed which you believe could shed some light in the midst of the darkness through which the Arab nation is living?

Husayn: The fact that the Arab nation is alive and that the prevailing situation is unnatural. I am confident of the inevitability of an Arab awakening throughout the great homeland that will correct our course and take us to our goals. God willing.

Summary of Press Reaction to Reagan Reelection

Arabic Dailies

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0515 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Observations on Reagan's Victory," *AL-DUSTUR* says: President Reagan's landslide victory over his rival, Democratic candidate Walter Mondale, has elicited a number of political observations related to Middle East worries and complicated issues.

The first observation is that Reagan is the first President to be reelected to the White Hosue since the Israeli aggression in 1967. The only exception to this rule was former President Richard Nixon, who was unable to complete his second term due to the pressures of the Watergate scandal.

The second observation is that in light of Reagan's landslide and historic victory, the known lobbies in the United States cannot claim that they were behind the President's victory and his return to the White House. This matter applies primarily to the Zionist lobby which used to claim that it was behind the victory of this or that U.S. President.

The third observation is that Ronald Reagan might be the U.S. President who offered more abundant political and military aid to Israel than any other president; and this observation places Reagan in a position through which he can change the equation in the traditional formula. He can make Israel realize his favor in such a way that the Zionists will no longer cast doubts on or level accusations against the elected President's stands.

AL-DUSTUR adds: However, the fourth and the most important observation is that Ronald Reagan is considered the first

U.S. President to propose a general framework for finding a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and to commit himself on the eve of the elections to continue with his plan. This situation makes us believe that it is possible to enliven the peace efforts in the region without wasting efforts and time by reading the files and dispatching special envoys, as former U.S. Presidents used to do.

AL-DUSTUR concludes: We believe that all these observations will be geared to achieve justice and peace in the Middle East if President Reagan maintains his firmness and political will. At the same time, we believe in the need to reformulate the Arab stand in such a way that will allow the U.S. President to take the initiative, reassess the situation, and adopt the required political moves.

Under the headline "Reagan and the Lesson From the Past," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: President Ronald Reagan's landslide victory in the U.S. presidential election is unique in U.S. history. Reagan, who led U.S. policy throughout the past 4 years, today returns as the President for a second term armed with large- scale popular support enabling him to rule with more power and influence. We believe that throughout his past years in office, President Reagan showed great knowledge of the international problems, particularly the Middle East problems, through practices and polices that left impressions on his mind and that left tragedies and setbacks in the region. These setbacks brought harm and tension to U.S. interests in view of Washington's mistaken course and biased stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict and in particular, the Palestine cause.

SAWT AL-SHA'B adds: The complete U.S. bias toward Israel which resulted in a strategic alliance that harms pan- Arab interests and Arab rights has made Washington a partner to aggression and the party that is hostile to Arab aspirations and hopes, especially the Palestinians' fight to regain their usurped rights and territory and establishing their peaceful future.

SAWT AL-SHA'B continues: With all its negative trends and mistakes, U.S. policy contributed to creating a new situation in the Middle East — a situation characterized by violence, extremism, and creating a new generation which has lost hope for peace and has reached a state of despair regarding a just U.S. stand governed by the principles of justice and human rights.

Thus, the Middle East turned into a permanent hotbed of disputes, violence, and confrontation. Washington's absolute support for Israel was behind bringing extremism to power in the Israeli entity and reinforcing the spirit of aggression and expansion toward the Arab territory. This is because Israel became reassured of the U.S. support which protects its ambitions, justifies its practices, and encourages it to continue with its plans at the expense of peace and stability — principles that highlight the slogans of U.S. policy but are not reflected in practice toward the Arabs.

SAWT AL-SHA'B continues: Washington's one-eyed view of the Middle East, represented by its interlinking interests with Israeli interests has made the U.S. Administration incapable of assuming any peaceful role, particularly after the U.S. leadership became chained by the Zionist lobby's promises and pressures, and after U.S. leaders disavowed the principles of the U.S. President — that as a leader of a superpower the U.S. President is responsible for the issue of peace and truth in this world. President Reagan's previous administration contributed to solidifying new mistaken concepts in the political map of Latin America. Thus, the U.S. Administration lost its balanced and neutral approach and opened the Middle East doors for international polarization on the basis of a narrow view which sees Israel as a faithful ally capable of stopping the influence of the other bloc in the region and which protects U.S. interests in it.

SAWT AL-SHA'B concludes: We do not doubt that President Reagan realizes these dimensions through experience and experiments that were not easy either for him or his government. We hope that Reagan's new term will be the beginning of a new stage and we hope that Reagan will reconsider the bases and results of U.S. Middle East policy. We hope he realizes that the consequences of the erroneous course and of the alliance with aggression will not remain as they were in the past. These consequences will cause worse tragedies and catastrophes to the United States and the region and could undermine international stability.

Under the headline "Between Hopes and Realities," *AL-RA'Y* says: Despite the fact that some Arab political circles are speculating that the reelection of President Reagan for another term will signal the adoption of a more balanced United States policy toward the region, there are no signs that this will happen. These speculations and hopes come to remind the elected President of the Palestinian cause and are a courtesy to him. Hence, we must differentiate between hope based on courtesy and reality so that the Arabs will not follow the mirage for long. We know that the U.S. policy which is involved in a strategic alliance with Israel is the down payment which President Reagan paid to Israel and the Jewish voters before the elections. This down payment cost billions of dollars and many promises which President Reagan has to fulfill in the interests of Israel after the elections.

A changed or balanced U.S. policy in the region cannot stem from a vacuum. At the same time the current Arab situation will not lead to a different or balanced U.S. policy.

AL-RA'Y continues: It would be wrong and dangerous if the Arabs pin their hopes once again on the Reagan plan, which was accompanied by the biggest U.S. retreat toward the Palestinian issue and which aimed at deepening the split in Arab ranks and preventing Arab unity. The Arabs must not throw the ball into their own court and call on the Palestinians to solve their problem. The solution is not linked to a U.S., Palestinian, or European initiative; it is linked to a new Arab situation that is able, through its intrinsic power and influence in the region and the international arena, to bring about a balanced U.S. policy toward the Palestinian issue, and to make Israel believe that its only option is to accept the Palestinian people's rights and to pave the way for a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

AL-RA'Y adds: We must remind everyone of the fact asserted by King Husayn at the graduation ceremony of the Royal Military Academy's 22d class of officers the day before yesterday. The fact is that the challenges threatening the Arab nation,

due to their size, diversity, and seriousness, can be successfully confronted only through confident and enlightened collective Arab action; that Jerusalem can be liberated only through joint Arab action and Islamic efforts; and that the Palestinian people's steadfastness can continue in the occupied territories only through a unified Arab stand that unfiies stands, closes ranks, and mobilizes potentials.

AL-RA'Y concludes: In light of this fact, it is obvious that a unified Arab stand is the tool required to bring about changes in the intransigent U.S. and Israeli stands toward the Palestinian issue. This change depends on the Arab will, not Reagan's reentry to or departure from the White House.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial
JN080711 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8-9 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Coexistence or Armageddon"]

[Text] As expected, President Ronald Reagan has won a second term in the White House. His victory over Democratic challenger Walter Mondale was resounding and impressive and its impact on the world can be enormous. But what does it really mean to us, here in the Middle East?

It is probably too early to tell. Whether the cause of peace in this part of the world will benefit from President Reagan's reelection or not is something that remains to be seen. There are important things, however, that have to be said.

First the issue of Jerusalem. Because the Reagan administration opposed the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to the occupied Holy City, and is most likely to stick to its policy in the next four years, we should expect that no total showdown with Washington over the issue would be necessary. This is most important for many reasons, but above all because a Mondale victory would have irrevocably upset the delicate balance existing in U.S.-Arab relations so far and in no time at all. Those who knew about Mondale's thinking were almost sure that, had he won, he would have kept his pledge to the Israeli lobby in the U.S. to transfer the embassy to Jerusalem the second day he took office. This is one aspect of the problem. Another aspect of it is clearly manifested in where — or at what point — you start to pick up the search for Middle East peace. With a wild U.S. threat on the question of Jerusalem, there simply would have been no point in discussing anything with the Americans. Without it the possibilities are much better, although they are not necessarily good in the first place.

This leads us to the second point. If President Reagan sticks to his initiative of Sept. 1,1982 as a way of solving the Palestinian problem and is determined to make it work, we should feel more confident about the chances of establishing peace in this area in the course of the next four years. Feeling more secure and comfortable in his second term, President Reagan should also be free of Israeli and Jewish pressure to deal with Israel. We all know that this is a crucial prerequisite for making progress in the Middle East, and it would be doubly important if such a move were to be coupled with the second administration learning from the mistakes of the first one. A new Reagan initiative, largely based on that of 1982, and expanded to account for a Soviet and Syrian role in it, is almost sure to succeed where it failed before.

We are heartened by the U.S. President's post-victory statement that his first goal after reelection would be to improve ties with the Soviet Union. In an atmosphere of more American-Soviet friendliness and cooperation, the Middle East stands to gain more attention and understanding. With these should come better opportunities to advance the cause of peace and a sight [as published] for ending the conflicts.

The third important factor in President Reagan's reelection victory is the time element that is also central to the search for an Arab-Israeli settlement. Washington should not be asking for time to study anew the Palestinian problem. It has all the facts it needs to start serious work on it right away. Neither the health of President Chernenko nor the composition of the Israeli Government could pose that big an obstacle to real movement on the peace front. There might be snags of course. But the essential ingredients for progress are there. And definitely the Arabs, including the Palestinian people, will not be found wanting if there is a genuine desire for peace by all the parties who need it.

A long and difficult road lies ahead. But never mind: Equitable and lasting peace never comes easily. A clearer picture should emerge from Washington in the next few months. It is probably the chance of a lifetime whether the U.S. chooses to take it. In a year from now, depending upon which way President Reagan leads us, there will be a real promise of peace or none of it. The challenge is fast becoming one of coexistence or Armageddon.

'Adnan Abu 'Awdah Returns From Cairo
JN081845 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah returned to Amman today from Cairo. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, he said that the message he delivered to the Egyptian president from King Husayn is within the framework of coordination and consultations between Jordan and Egypt on various Arab issues and bilateral relations.

Abu 'Awdah added that he is carrying a message to His Majesty King Husayn from the Egyptian president. The message deals with Egypt's evaluation of the international stand toward the Palestine question in light of the Egyptian president's recent visit to France and the FRG.

VOL Reports on Boobytrapped Vehicles in Ba'labakk

NC081104 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that vehicles are being boobytrapped in the Palestinians'camp, Wavell, in Ba'labakk under the supervision of the Palestinian Popular Front. One Mercedes-200 and one Peugeot-604 are now being boobytrapped. Agreement was reached with the Syrian Social Nationalist Party that party members would drive the vehicles to specific places in Beirut. The operation is personally run by Palestinian official Abu al-Fida'.

Al-Naqurah Military Negotiations With Israel Begin

Start of Negotiations Reported

NC081038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Correspondent's report from Al-Naqurah — live relay]

[Text] The first round of negotiations with Israel began at 1115, after journalists and photographers were permitted to take pictures of the participating delegations. It was observed that each delegation was seated at a separate table, all of which together formed a triangular surface. Despite the secrecy of the talks, well-informed Lebanese military sources told the Voice of Lebanon that the Lebanese delegation will outline Lebanon's stand, which adheres to the Lebanese-Israeli armistice agreement, and will act in accordance with the directives of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in his capacity as foreign minister, who set out his general views in his statement yesterday.

The head of the Lebanese delegation stated that he does not know how long the talks will take. However, the head of the Israeli delegation told the Voice of Lebanon that the talks with the Lebanese delegation are very serious; otherwise, they would not be in Al-Naqurah today.

A small flag is raised at the tables for each state taking part in the negotiations.

The site of the negotiations is the Martin Camp in Al-Naqurah. The negotiations will begin with a speech by the UN participants, followed by speeches by the participating delegations. Questions will be submitted through UN Representative General Callaghan. The Voice of Lebanon asked Gen Callaghan how the negotiations and questions would be conducted, but he declined to answer.

The Israeli delegation consists of 10 members, including two brigadier generals and a woman with the rank of colonel.

The journalists arrived here on UN buses. At the negotiations, being held 1/2 km from the Tara Camp, the Lebanese delegation will present a paper bearing its demands; the debate will be conducted through the United Nations.

Al-Hajj Delivers Speech

NC081209 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Telephone dispatch by RFL correspondent Antoine Sa'adah from Al-Naqurah — live]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese-Israeli negotiations began at 1115, 1 hour and 20 minutes late.

Leader of the Lebanese delegation Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj said: The Lebanese Army is prepared to be deployed in the areas from which the Israeli forces will withdraw.

He pointed out that what is taking place today are talks, not negotiations and said: General Callaghan will be the mediator between us and the Israeli delegation.

Answering a question, Al-Hajj said that there is no agenda so far.

It was reported that during the session, Gen Callaghan delivered a speech in which he urged the parties to be flexible, noting that the United Nations and its secretary general desire that the negotiations be successful.

Leader of the Lebanese delegation Staff Brig Gen Muhammad al-Hajj then delivered a speech in which he said: At its meeting on 5 November the Lebanese Cabinet decided to carry out the necessary steps and security arrangements which would ensure sovereignty, security, and stability for the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya and which will bring about the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Lebanese territory. The government of national unity had adopted this decision in its policy statement and pledged to mobilize all efforts and potential for this purpose. The Lebanese Army has drawn up a purely Lebanese plan for restoring the state's control over all these areas to ensure full security and stability there, to revive the state's institutions, and to implement the development and economic projects so that these areas will be an oasis of peace and reassurance.

Al-Hajj added: The Israeli Army's incursion across the Lebanese international borders in 1978 and 1982 is a flagrant violation of the principles of international law, the UN Charter, and the armistice agreement signed between Lebanon and Israel on 23 March 1949, endorsed by the UN Security Council's resolution 73 of 11 August 1949 and which defined the legal text of the Lebanese-Israeli relations. This was confirmed by the UN Security Council's successive resolutions.

Al-Hajj concluded by thanking Gen Callaghan and his aide and said: I would like to stress Lebanon's firm and clear stand regarding its right to regain its full sovereignty through the achievement of a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territory.

The head of the Israeli delegation then delivered a speech in which he outlined his country's views on the negotiations and on the question of withdrawal and security arrangements.

Today's talks are due to be confined to a general discussion regarding the agenda and to set dates of meetings.

Will the Al-Naqurah negotiations achieve their goals? The coming days and months will provide the answer.

Opposing Positions Presented

NC081250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Report by correspondent Antoine 'Awn from Al-Naqurah — recorded]

[Excerpts] The opening session of the military negotiations between Lebanon and Israel, which began at 1115 today, was adjourned at 1230 for lunch.

Until the negotiators return from lunch, and until official information or statements are issued, we must point out that Lebanon has only one goal behind the military negotiations — Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territory so that the Army can deploy with the help of UN forces up to the international border outlined in the 1949 armistice agreement. Thus, the only framework for the negotiations is the armistice agreement. The means for reviving this agreement lie in the implementation of the Security Council resolutions.

Israel is submitting several conditions, while the Lebanese side is submitting clear firm principles, foremost of which is the military nature of the negotiations, the timetable for the total Israeli withdrawal, the rejection of any Israeli conditions, and the insistence that the Lebanese Army undertake the security tasks in the areas from which Israel will withdraw with the help of the UN forces. The most important of these conditions is the deployment of Lahd's army along the border, handing the areas north of this area over to the UN forces, giving Israel the right to interfere in the south when the need arises, and refusing to allow foreign or local forces to enter the areas from which Israel will withdraw.

In any event, I do not want to anticipate the talks which everyone here expects to be difficult.

We have now learned that the members of the delegation are about to finish their launch.

First Round Ends

NC081405 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1338 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Correspondent's report from Al-Naqurah — live or recorded]

[Text] The military delegations taking part in the talks emerged from the meeting place at 1500 today. UN information official Timor Goksel read a statement on behalf of the conferees, which said that today, 8 November 1984, the first round of Israeli-Lebanese military talks was held. The session was opened by General Callaghan with a speech on behalf of the United Nations. He was followed by the head of the Israeli delegation and the head of the Lebanese delegation, in that order. Goksel added that the talks will be resumed in Al-Naqurah on Monday. The three sides refused to provide any information, apart from saying that the general atmosphere was encouraging.

The talks were confined to military and security issues, and did not deal with any other subjects.

The Lebanese military delegation left for Beirut at 1510 on board two UN helicopters.

Birri: Resistance To Continue Despite Al-Naqurah

NC090738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami have been following the progress of the Lebanese-Israeli military talks. President Al-Jumayyil and Minister Birri consulted over the telephone about the talks and about issues pertinent to the Armistice Committee.

During their telephone conversation, Birri stressed his belief that the negotiations must take place within the framework of the armistice agreement. He also stressed the need for a total and comprehensive Israeli withdrawal, in implementation of the UN resolutions.

Birri asserted that the national resistance will continue to strike at the enemy forces, despite the Al-Naqurah talks, until the last Israeli soldier withdraws from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Birri warned that no one should try to outmaneuver the Amal movement. He recalled that the armistice agreement and the Armistice Committee were not originally opposed by any of those who are now taking new stands. In any event, Birri added, we are waiting for a unified Islamic stand to which we can adhere, because information available to us indicates that there is currently a unified stand only on the armistice agreement and on nothing else. He said that the Armistice Committee will abide by the armistice agreement, and declared that the resistance will continue today, tomorrow and in the future, regardless of what takes place in Al-Naqurah. We will restore southern Lebanon through both political and military resistance, and we will not allow the political resistance to weaken or subordinate the military resistance, he concluded.

Israelis Detain 13 Amal Members in South

NC090917 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The Amal movement has reported that last night the Israeli forces raided (Harat Sayda) and detained Mahmud Faqih, the movement's official in the south, along with 12 of its members.

Reportage on Clashes Along Beirut Lines

Situation Deteriorates, Roads Closed

NC081354 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The situation on the Ra's al-Nab', Sodeco, and Primo lines suddenly deteriorated at 1505 today. Rockets and automatic weapons are being used in the clashes. The security organs are now trying to deal with the situation and stop the clashes. The museum road and all roads leading to the areas of fighting have been closed, to safeguard the lives of the citizens. It has just been learned that a cease-fire agreement was reached, but the involved parties did not abide by it, and the clashes are continuing.

Army Issues Statement

NC081438 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The security situation in the central sector of the capital flared up at 1500 when gunmen in west Beirut directed RPG and machine gun fire at the Lebanese Army's positions and residential areas in Sodeco, Jisr Fu'ad Shihab, and the Empire [movie theater]. The Army immediately closed the crossing points at Sodeco and Jisr Fu'ad Shihab, where clashes are still going on.

The Lebanese Forces' 5th Branch issued the following statement:

Gunmen belonging to leftist organizations and Amal broke the calm in Beirut at approximately 1500 when they suddenly opened fire on residential areas extending from Al-Barjawi up to the Empire. This escalation, in which RPG's, flat trajectory cannon, and 81mm mortars were used, left three citizens wounded and five cars damaged on the Al-Jummayzah road. Intensive concentrations of men have been seen on the opposing combact lines, building fortifications and reinforcing positions.

Army Command Communique

NC081705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Army Command's Directorate of Guidance has just released the following communique:

Since the announcement of a security-economic plan, security setbacks occurred on certain combat lines in Beirut. These setbacks have been carried out by riotous elements. These intensified clashes coincide with the commencement of the security talks which pertain to Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory. The Lebanese Army Command has decided the following to confront the new developments which jeopardize the safety of the citizens:

1. To close all crossing points between East and West Beirut as of today, 8 November 1984, and to keep the Al-Shiyyah and Al-Tayyuna crossing points open until 2400.

2. To call the Quadripartite Security Committee for an immediate meeting to find a radical solution to these setbacks, to implement the remaining points of the security plan, not to reopen crossing points and roads, and reach a final solution to this subject to preserve the safety of the citizens.

3. The Army Command calls on the citizens to exercise caution with regard to the tendentious rumors which aim to threaten their security and safety for non-Lebanese objectives and purposes.

Religious Leaders' Appeal

NC081855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Statement issued by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic, and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council on 8 November — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the merciful and compassionate God. We have been following with great concern the deterioration of the security situation in the Ra's al-Nab' area during the past 2 days. Contacts have failed so far to arrest this deterioration. This has led to the return of alarm and fear among the citizens in Beirut and elsewhere, with all the inherent negative impact on the general situation.

We have often condemned and denounced any aggravation of the security situation by any side. We have also declared that the aggravation of the security situation is prohibited by religious law.

Therefore, we call on all active and influential forces from all sides to cooperate sincerely and honestly among themselves to put an end to this deterioration in the security situation in the Ra's al-Nab' area. We call on all sides to scrupulously respect the cease-fire.

We address this statement to all sides out of our religious responsibility for all citizens, thus expressing their concerns, hopes, and fears. We hold all those who do not respond to this statement responsible for the consequences to the security, life, and property of the citizens.

Calm Restored Following Cease-Fire

NC082018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has kept in constant touch with the responsible security commands to deal with the deterioration in the security situation which took place in Beirut and the mountain today. Karami met this evening with Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, the director general of the internal security forces, and received a detailed report on the reasons for the setback. Karami stressed the need to work with the various sides to arrest this deterioration and to restore security and calm to all areas.

After a cease-fire agreement went into effect at 2000 today, the Security Arrangements Committee conducted a field tour to ascertain the success of the agreement. The tour included the Sodeco, Ra's al-Nab', and the commercial center areas.

Security sources reported that calm has been restored in these areas, and no cease-fire violation has been reported.

Finance Minister Sham'un Departs for Spain
NC081300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives, left Beirut for Spain today on a private visit during which he will meet with several Spanish officials. Sham'un will make two stopovers in Paris and on his return he will meet with several French officials. Before leaving Beirut, Sham'un wished the negotiations with Israel success in reaching a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Reportage on Visit of Greek Prime Minister

Papandreou Arrives in Damascus

JN081555 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived in Damascus at 1600 today on an official visit to Syria at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm headed those who received Papandreou at Damascus International Airport. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; 'Ali al-Madani; the Syrian ambassador in Athens; and the Greek ambassador in Damascus also received Papandreou.

Dr al-Kasm and Papandreou then left for the dais where the Syrian and Greek national anthems were played and a 21-gun salute was fired to greet the guest. Al-Kasm and Papandreou reviewed an honor guard which greeted them. Papandreou then shook hands with senior officials who received him — the deputy prime ministers, the Damascus governor, the chief of police in Damascus Governorate, and the Greek Embassy staff in Damascus. Papandreou greeted members of the Greek community in Damascus. Following the reception ceremony, Dr al-Kasm and Papandreou left in an official motorcade to the guest palace.

Prime Minister Papandreou is accompanied by a government delegation that includes Karlos Papoulias, alternate foreign minister; Konstantinos Vaitsos, alternate minister for national economy; Dhimitris Maroudhas, minister to the prime minister in charge of press issues and government spokesman; Khristos Makhairitsas, head of the prime minister's diplomatic office; (Tanis Papanikola), director of the prime minister's economic office; and a number of Greek officials and advisers.

Al-Asad Receives Greece's Papandreou

JN081755 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad received Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at 1830 today. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Greek Alternate Foreign Minister Karlos Papoulias, and Greek Alternate Minister of National Economy Konstantinos Vaitsos.

The talks dealt with the relations between Syria and Greece and their historic roots, aspects of their promotion, the situation in the Middle East and the eastern Miditerranean, and international issues.

Al-Asad Hosts Dinner

JN082035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad gave a dinner banquet at the Damascus hall this evening in honor of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The banquet was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister's deputies, the ministers, the Greek prime minister's delegation, and heads of diplomatic missions in Damascus.

Arab People's Conference Issues Final Statement

JN081950 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 8 Nov (SANA) — The participants in the joint meeting of the International Secretariat for Soldiarity With the Syrian People and the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference have affirmed that solidarity with the Syrian people is an urgent task for all the world's national and democratic forces in view of Syria's prominent role in confronting imperialist-Zionist-Arab reactionary designs in the region. The final statement issued here today explained that the vicious conspiracy against Syria is principally aimed at striking at the steadfastness of its valiant people, under President Hafiz al-Asad, against the dangers that threaten the Arab nation. Despite the burdens of confronting imperialist aggression and conspiracy, Syria continues to reinforce its economic and political achievements to entrench its national independence.

The statement noted that the U.S. Administration's policy at this stage is aimed at imposing its settlement in this region by expanding the Camp David agreements. It also noted that the Jordanian regime's restoration of ties with the Egyptian regime was a new reactionary step which represents a new link in the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy against Syria and the Palestinian issue.

The statement regarded the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, as a great national and pan-Arab victory. This victory was achieved by the national alliance between the Lebanese nationalist forces and Syria in particular, and with Libya, the Palestinian revolution, the PDRY, and Algeria, and also through the effective support of the world's free and progressive forces, foremost of which is the USSR.

The statement said that Syria's policy is true support for the world's peaceful and progressive forces through its alliance with the world's democratic and progressive forces and its effective participation in confronting the serious, escalating, aggressive course of U.S. imperialism.

Concluding, the statement stressed the need for complete solidarity with Syria and its leadership in confronting all forms of threats and pressures against it and the need to back its steadfastness and liberation course. The statement also stressed the need for soldiarity with the Lebanese nationalist, progressive forces and for supporting their valiant struggle to achieve their independence by liberating Lebanon from Zionist occupation.

The statement hailed the armed nationalist resistance against Zionist occupation. It appealed to the world's democratic and progressive forces to back this resistance in achieving an unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces.

Khaddam Receives PSP Leader Junblatt
JN081849 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and minister of public works and tourism, this evening. The meeting was attended by Riyad Ra'd, PSP Command member. The two sides discussed the situation in Lebanon. Viewpoints were identical on the need for the Military Council to form a military unit that would take control of the coastal road.

Al-Kasm Cables Tikhonov on GOSR Anniversary
JN081403 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has sent a congratulatory cable to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The following is the text of the cable:

On behalf of the Syrian Government and in my own name, I am pleased to send you our heartfelt congratulations on the GOSR. The GOSR was an important turning point in the world peoples' national struggle. This revolution represented a strong support for world peoples' struggle for liberation, progress, justice, and peace. I am confident that the friendship and cooperation relations between the USSR and Syria will continue to develop to strengthen the two friendly countries' joint interests and their continuous struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their plans. I take this opportunity to wish you continued good health and success and the Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

Damascus on Lebanese-Israeli Military Talks
JN081332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Today, the military talks to achieve the enemy withdrawal from southern Lebanon will begin. They take place amid official and popular Lebanese determination not to allow Israel to deviate the talks from their military and technical nature aimed at achieving an Israeli withdrawal from all the Lebanese soil. The Lebanese stand enjoys Arab support led by Syria, and international sympathy based on the fact that the aggressor must not be rewarded for its aggression.

The Lebanese Cabinet asserted its determination yesterday, by defining the framework of the talks — to not fall into any political trap which Israel might drag it into. The Lebanese are unanimous in confronting the Zionist enemy so that the Israeli side will not benefit from any possible marginal disputes among the Lebanese, especially since the national unity government's policy statement is clear. The government asserted its adherence to the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and to the resolutions of the United Nations and Security Council — resolutions aimed at achieving an Israeli withdrawal and spreading Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese soil.

Although the Israeli military negotiator will try to achieve what was included in the military part of the 17 May agreement through dividing the south into security areas that constitute real cantons to facilitate the Israeli plan aimed at spreading balkanization, Lebanon insists on keeping the south an integrated security unit to foil any plan aimed at fragmenting Lebanon and creating factional sedition on its soil.

If we follow the official Lebanese move, we can clearly see the general outlines of the Lebanese diplomacy to achieve a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal. The first step was agreement on the UN General Secretary's call for talks between military officials. This was an assertion that the talks will take place under UN sponsorship and on the basis of adherence to the 23 March 1949 armistice agreement. The Lebanese Government believes that this trend is the only tangible international means entailing frank recognition of the international borders which cannot be relinquished, especially since this trend is accompanied by insistence on a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with UN Resolutions 508 and 509. Thus, the Lebanese military negotiator carries one clear and definite demand — complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. This is in addition to his readiness to achieve security arrangements that will guarantee the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the areas evacuated by the Israeli enemey.

The Lebanese military negotiator will stick to UNIFIL's role based on UN Resolutions 425 and 426 which call for expanding deployment of these forces in an attempt to assert that these forces are the only ones acceptable to the Lebanese Army and that agent Lahd's forces must not assume any role.

The most prominent subject is that the Lebanese will assert that it is not ready to allow the military talks to achieve a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to have any political dimension. Lebanon will insist on an unconditional comprehensive withdrawal including western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya to the south. The withdrawal must not be partial, and must be programmed in accordance with a clear, definite, and not prolonged timetable.

This is the only option before Israel. Otherwise, the Lebanese nationalist resistance will impose this withdrawal by force, particularly after the myth of the Israeli Army was destroyed in western Al-Biqa', the south, and Rashayya, and after Israel showed that it cannot bear more human and material losses.

Al-Naqurah Talks Continue; Further Meetings Set

Conquest of Lebanon Scored

TA081214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The head of the Lebanese delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks said at today's session that the Lebanese Army has prepared a detailed plan for a deployment throughout the country. He said the Israeli conquest of southern Lebanon is a challenge to international law and contradicts the armistice agreement, adding that the meetings being held are not genuine talks, but debates via a mediator, William Callaghan, the UNIFIL commander. The head of the Israeli delegation to the talks explained that Israel will withdraw from Lebanon only after calm for the north of Israel has been guaranteed. Further meetings have been set for next week.

Statement Issued

TA081357 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1332 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] A short while ago the talks in Al-Naqurah between the Israeli and the Lebanese delegations ended. From the first details reported after the discussions it emerges, among other things, that consideration was given to the possibility of dividing the teams into three subcommittees to deal with the following problems: UNIFIL, southern Lebanon, and terrorist activity. A news conference is presently taking place and our correspondent Nitzan Horowitz is listening to UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel:

[Goksel — in English, live] Following is a joint statement approved by the delegations to the conference: A conference of military representatives of Lebanon and Israel, (?convoked) by the secretary general of the United Nations to discuss military aspects relating to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and secure the arrangements in south Lebanon, had its first session today in UNIFIL headquarters at Al-Naqurah, south Lebanon. The session was opened with a welcoming statement by UNIFIL Force Commander Lieutenant William Callaghan [title and rank as heard]. Opening statements were made by the head of the Lebanese military delegation, Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj; and the head of the Israeli military delegation, Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a. The conference will meet again on Monday, 12 November 1984, at 0930 local time in Al-Naqurah.

Lebanese Position Rejected

TA081505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1448 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The talks between the Israeli and Lebanese military delegations in Al-Naqurah ended this afternoon, thus ending the major part of the procedural part of these talks. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the Israeli delegation rejected the Lebanese military delegation's opening position that everything that was to be said or done in the talks would be as part of the 1949 armistice agreements. The Israeli representatives said these agreements no longer exist.

Our correspondent adds that Israel wants to guarantee the deployment of a territorial brigade in southern Lebanon north of the international border, and will not insist that this be called the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Israel will insist that a reinforced UNIFIL contingent be deployed north of this brigade, up to the Al-Awwali River, and that the IDF be given freedom of action to rush to the aid of the ASL if necessary. The talks will resume on Monday, and from now on they will take place every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Lebanese Army 'Incapable'

TA081656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Military sources have told our correspondent that Lebanon's demand that its army deploy all the way down to the international border is not serious, because the Lebanese Army is incapable of overseeing routine security matters in the area.

Al-Naqurah Problems Noted

TA081850 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1815 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Southern Lebanon, 8 Nov (ITIM) — An agreement was reached at the Al-Naqurah talks today to call the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] "a territorial brigade," if the Lebanese Army allows the ASL to remain in the southern Lebanon strip closest to Israel, the ITIM correspondent in the north has learned. It was also agreed that the dates for future meetings will be on Mondays and Wednesdays between 0900 and 1500, and on Fridays [as received] between 0900 and 1200.

The ITIM correspondent in the north has learned that the Lebanese delegation insisted on adhering to the 1949 armistice agreements, on the basis of which it demanded the withdrawal of the IDF. The IDF representatives rejected this, arguing that the only valid agreement is the one signed in Qiryat Shemona.

During the talks there was an argument over the status of the UN delegation. The Lebanese delegation demanded active UN involvement in all stages of the negotiations, whereas the Israeli delegation objected to this, saying that the status of the UN representatives will be that of guests only. This argument resulted in there being no chairman for the first session.

The Lebanese delegation presented a very clear plan for the deployment of the Lebanese Army along the international border. The IDF turned this down, contending that the Lebanese Army cannot control Lebanon. The IDF suggested that the ASL be the force in control of the strip adjacent to Israel, beyond which a reinforced UN contingent would be deployed, and still farther, the Lebanese Army.

Rejection of Stand Expected

TA090525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The military delegation negotiating in Al-Naqurah will brief the Defense Ministry about the first round of talks today.

This meeting will also decide the next moves in the negotiations. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports it is believed that when the talks resume next Monday, the Lebanese delegation will present papers on its positions and will reject most of Israel's positions. Our military correspondent notes that Israel wants the talks to continue in the framework of small groups of joint committees.

Peres on Policy Reassessment

TA081738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres refused today to disclose when Israel will reassess its Lebanon policy, but he did note that only after the talks in Al-Naqurah have continued for a few weeks will we know what the situation is.

In the course of his first tour of the Northern Command and Lebanon, Peres said he has no special message to send to Syria. He said: We are about to reach a package deal for Lebanon that will guarantee security for Israel and freedom for Lebanon. We have no aggressive intentions toward the Syrians, he said. The prime minister was accompanied by the defense minister, the chief of staff, and senior army officers.

Peres Promises To Continue Good Ties With ASL

TA081736 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today visited IDF units in Lebanon and this afternoon met with the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, General Antoine Lahd.

The prime minister promised Antoine Lahd that the fabric of relations that has been created between Israel and the army of southern Lebanon will continue in the future as well.

Clarifies Intentions

TA082004 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Southern Lebanon, 8 Nov (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, Antoine Lahd, in Lebanon today. Lahd briefed him on his army's growth, and Peres explained Israel's intentions to Lahd.

Referring to his meeting with General Lahd, Mr Peres said he explained to the general that Israel regards his army as real and independent, and believes that Lahd will be able to lead his army properly. "Our relations did not begin yesterday and will not end tomorrow. It is not subject to any kind of change in deployment," he said.

"Lahd wanted to know Israel's intentions. I explained to him that they do not depend solely on Israel, but also on the Syrians and the Lebanese Government as well. We will try to make sure all the parties are satisfied," the prime minister said.

IDF Detains 15 Amal Members in South Lebanon

TA091250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Radio Monte Carlo reports that the IDF has detained many leaders of the Shi'ite Al-Amal organization in south Lebanon in the past few days. The radio said among those held are the organization's leader, Mahmud (Faqya). Voice of Israel reporter Arye Gus comments that, according to reports, (Faqya) directed the organization's operations from hiding; and in the Sidon suburb of (Harrib Saydah), residents struck and demonstrated today in protest against the arrests. Security sources confirmed that Israeli soldiers have arrested about 15 Al-Amal members in (Harrib Saydah) in the past 2 days. Beirut radio reported that Israeli soldiers opened fire on today's demonstrators.

Further Press Comment on Reagan Reelection

TA081544 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Nov 84 p 4

[Erol Guiney commentary: "The Results of the U.S. Elections are Positive From Israel's Point of View"]

[Text] Israel has reasons to be satisfied with the results of the U.S. elections. They project a personal victory for Ronald Reagan, while not constituting a real victory for the Republican Party.

Indeed, the reelection of Reagan assures the continuation of U.S. policy toward Israel, and Washington's cooperation with Israel on two urgent issues: the evacuation of southern Lebanon following the attainment of satisfactory security arrangements, and the improvement of the Israeli economy — assuming Israel carries out the necessary steps to help itself.

The fact that the same administration will continue to serve in Washington assures that there will be no period of uncertainty — as is unavoidable in a new administration — regarding these two urgent issues.

There is no doubt that sooner or later the Reagan Middle East initiative will surface, but before this happens some conditions must be guaranteed, and this will not happen in the near future.

The fact, however, that the Democratic Party was not defeated in Congressional elections assures that:

1. The party with which most U.S. Jews still identify remains a powerful factor.

2. Congress will remain a counterweight to the White House's power. In the past the existence of such a balance helped us in our relations with the United States.

3. The success of the zealous right wing in the United States — although it was real — was not as meaningful as had been suspected. Despite their pro-Israeli stands, too big success for them would have created friction with the Jewish community; as a result, Israel could have faced a delicate situation. Actually, it apears that a third of those who voted for Reagan still consider

themselves "liberals," and the extreme conservatives will face fierce resistance.

The meaning of all this is that in broad outlines, the United States remains, following this election, the same United States we have always known, and with which we have managed in the past to establish and maintain fruitful relations. These relations can become even more fruitful if the two sides make a great effort to bring about long-term Middle East policy coordination.

'Mixed Blessings' Noted

TA090926 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 84 p 5

[Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer commentary: "Mixed Blessings for Israel"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's dramatic landslide reelection portends some mixed blessings for Israel.

On the one hand, Reagan is clearly a proven and committed friend whose gut instincts towards Israel are almost always positive.

On the other hand, he has won a truly impressive, personal mandate from the American people to try to implement his national agenda over the coming four years — both on domestic as well as foreign policy matters.

The President, therefore, will be in an unusually strong position to lean on Israel if he should so desire. Israeli officials in Washington and their American supporters are, of course, well aware of this fact.

They were quietly expressing hope shortly after the election results became clear early on Tuesday evening that Reagan and his foreign policy team will be tempered in pressing Israel too tightly into a corner.

Walter Mondale's backers in the Jewish community had repeatedly warned over the past several months that a second-term Reagan presidency — one prevented by the U.S. Constitution from seeking a third term in 1988 — would be in a position to impose all sorts of demands on Israel — economic as well as political — without worrying about domestic political retribution.

Certainly, the "moderate" Arab states, including Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, are now hoping to see Washington embark on a new, get-tough policy with regard to Israel. They had privately sided with Reagan during the campaign, convinced that Mondale was simply too pro-Israel to ever accept their concerns.

But there is a prevailing sense in Washington that the Arabs are going to be in for a disappointment. This administration — with George Shultz staying on as Secretary of State and Robert McFarlane as national security adviser in the White House — is in no mood to overly antagonize the new national unity government of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, at least not in the near future.

They view Peres as about as decent and forthcoming an Israeli leader as is realistically possible, and they do not want to do anything to weaken his fragile position in Israel.

If anything, they want to strengthen him, recognizing that other potential prime ministers could cause Washington considerably more grief.

There is also mounting despair in the U.S. capital over the entire Middle East complex and the seemingly endless sources of tension.

The first Reagan term of office surrendered repeatedly and badly in the region, the disasters in Lebanon being only the climax of many other embarrassing setbacks. There is no great desire in Washington to jump back into that mess.

There are several other areas around the world where the administration will be more inclined to undertake new diplomatic initiatives — arms control with the Soviet Union and easing overall East-West tensions being Number One on the agenda.

There are other headaches in Central America which are perceived in Washington as more manageable than those in the Middle East.

The administration will also be anxious to shore up relations with its Nato allies further and to strengthen the U.S. trade position around the world.

All of which should mount up to a general inclination to avoid the grand Arab-Israeli arena as much as possible, with some notable exceptions:

— The administration can be expected to continue to focus extensive interest on the state of the Israeli economy. Shultz is committed to helping Israel get over this hurdle even if U.S.-Israeli relations are strained in the process.

The two countries do not necessarily agree on the best measures needed to curb inflation and the balance of payments deficits. There is, for example, no great excitement among Shultz and his team over the recently imposed wage-and-price controls in Israel. That economic course backfired in the early 1970s during the Nixon administration and its memory still lingers in Washington. But for the time being, they are willing to give Israel the benefit of the doubt.

— After some additional fact-finding and soul-searching, the administration can also be expected to step up its diplomatic effort to help secure an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon. There will not be a high U.S. profile, but it will be critical.

Israeli officials have made clear to the administration in recent weeks that they view such an American involvement in reaching some sort of "red line" understanding with the Syrians as crucial to the entire process.

— The administration, to Israel's regret, is likely to move quickly in the coming weeks to wrap up some major new arms sales to America's friends in the Arab world. This could provoke fresh

tensions on Capitol Hill, where Israel's best friends — for the most part — managed to win re-election.

Israeli officials recognize that the administration will "compensate" Israel for these sales by increasing U.S. economic and military assistance. This has been a traditional feature of the U.S.-Israeli-Arab triangular relationship over the years.

What is unlikely to materialize very quickly is a revived Reagan peace plan as envisaged in the President's September 1982 nationally televised speech. Reagan, Shultz and other administration officials will continue to pay lip-service to the initiative; they have no choice since Reagan's own name was attached to it.

But they are also realistic enough to recognize that Jordan's King Husayn is in no position now to endanger his own political and perhaps even physical survival by joining in direct, face-to-face peace talks iwth Israel. And without Husayn, the Reagan plan is a non-starter.

U.S. and Israeli officials agreed this week that the next year should witness a further strengthening of the strategic cooperation between the two countries. There are important reasons why this approach is deeply appreciated in both Washington and Jerusalem.

For the Reagan team, there is still the preoccupation with stemming Soviet penetration in the Middle East. The Americans view a strong and militarily reliable Israel as a major factor in this strategy even if Israeli leaders would prefer to put a different, more Arab-oriented twist on the strategic cooperation.

One important side benefit for Israel from this strategic discussion will be increased Israeli-arms sales — especially in the high-tech area — to the United States itself. These sales have important economic benefits for Israel. At the Pentagon these days, there is a positive response to the procurement of Israeli-made conventional weaponry.

As is always the case during a second term of office, there will be some major personnel changes in the coming weeks and months. Reagan and Vice President George Bush will be permanent fixtures, assuming they remain in good health. But all of the other key policymakers are vulnerable.

Most insiders in Washington believe Shultz will remain in his job, at least for another year. There is too much unfinished work for him, and he wants to score some foreign policy triumphs — preferably in relations with the Soviet Union — if possible.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has made no secret of his desire to move to the State Department. But that is very unlikely. If he left the Pentagon, it is thought his next appointment might be as ambassador in London. He has often expressed an interest in that assignment.

Other bureaucratic switches may occur, involving such important players as United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick; Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey, and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis.

People, of course, are important. But with Reagan in charge at the top — and basically setting a pro-Israeli tone — the expectation is that his second administration will wind up being more of the same — occasional friction with Israel, especially over arms sales to the Arabs, but, ironically, strengthened ties with Israel at the same time.

Vice President Bush, it is widely believed, does not necessarily share Reagan's warm feelings towards Israel, although he is by no means hostile. He already is looking towards the presidential elections in 1988 and believes the Jewish vote is important.

Still, his attitude to Israel — less supportive than that of Reagan — seemed to surface during his debate against Geraldine Ferraro when he spoke of the need to resolve "the Palestine question" in order to stem anti-American terrorism.

But as long as Reagan is President, the upward curve in American-Israeli relations can be expected to continue.

U.S. and Israeli officials have agreed in recent months that their relationship is better than ever. At this stage, there is every reason to believe that they will be in a position to make this same statement in 1988, even if some serious differences surface from time to time — as was the case during the first term.

And if Reagan and his administration should come down too hard on Israel — which is unlikely — there is always the Congress, where the Democrats have managed to maintain control of the House of Representatives.

In the Senate, there is an impressive, bipartisan pro-Israeli majority which will tend to keep the White House on guard. Reagan may have won a landslide but his popularity did not apparently extend to helping Republican candidates in some key congressional contests.

Israel was fortunate during the campaign. Both Reagan and Mondale demonstrated strong, positive feelings based on emotional, political and strategic concerns.

But now, both Israeli officials and American Jewish leaders agree, the real work begins.

MA'ARIV on Reagan Policy

TA081147 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Nov 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Reagan and Israel Following the Victory"]

[Text] President Hayim Herzog and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday sent letters of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan following his landslide victory in the presidential elections. The same has been done by most of the world's leaders, including the leaders of some Arab countries, who yesterday did not hide their hope that during his second term in office, President Reagan will give the signal for a U.S. initiative to solve the problems in our region.

The background to these hopes is clear: The Arab leaders believe that while Ronald Reagan was planning his reelection to

a second term in the White House, he felt he must avoid imposing America's will on Israel. He therefore did not work for the implementation of the plan which bears his name and which, as is well known, was firmly rejected by the Israeli Government when it was made public about 2 years ago. According to these assessments, U.S. pressure on Israel might have convinced U.S. Jewry to vote for Reagan's opponent, Walter Mondale.

Now that the President is assured of a second and final term in office, Ronald Reagan does not have to be concerned anymore about the reaction of any group of voters. The Arab countries also believe that in the future, economic aid to Israel may be given less generously. The success of the ultra-conservative senator from North Carolina, Jesse Helms, in preserving his status in the Senate, was interpreted in some capitals as proof that Israel's position in Washington is not as solid as it used to be.

It is unnecessary to say that Israel rejects such claims. It is not clear, for example, whether President Reagan will indeed tend toward greater involvement in the Middle East issue. There are those who believe that if the Lebanese issue is solved by an Israeli withdrawal and if the United States is satisfied about what Washington terms the "quality of life in the West Bank and Gaza," the U.S. Administration will see no reason to exert its influence on any of the sides in the Middle East. One can also assume that in the future as well, President Reagan will not lend his hand to an international conference on the problems of our region — a conference which would include attendance by the Soviet Union.

According to Knesset Member Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, it is not at all evident that a new American initiative would be contrary to Israel's interests, and perhaps it is preferable to a "sit and do nothing" policy on the part of the United States.

Even those who do not accept this opinion and believe that we must not rule out a controversy between Israel and the United States over the issues concerning the future of our area, know that such a controversy does not mean that Israel cannot be firm and defend its positions.

Arms Deal With U.S To Be Signed Shortly

TA090959 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Nov 84 p 1

[Tzvi Bar'el "exclusive" report from Washington]

[Text] A major arms deal is expected to be signed between Israel and the U.S. Army in the near future. According to information released, the deal includes the purchase of 60-mm self-propelled guns to be used by units of the U.S. Army and the Marines. It has been learned that the U.S. Army is presently conducting experiments with this gun, which is produced by the military industries. The experiments have so far proven successful.

Another deal involves the purchase of antitank shoulder missiles. It should be noted that both the launcher and the rocket are Israeli-made, but an agreement allowed for the knowhow and production to be passed on to "McDonnell Douglas," which received the deal from the Marines.

The Marines also want to purchase some mobile bridges which are installed on vehicles and which can carry heavy vehicles such as M-60 tanks. Also under examination is the "Tampella" mortar which is manufactured by the Israeli "Sultam" factory. The Marines want to purchase 300 of these mortars.

$2 Billion in U.S. Military Aid To Be Requested

TA091322 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Nov 84 pp 1,11

[Washington correspondent 'Oded Granot report]

[Text] During the economic talks that are to begin in Washington on 19 November, Israel intends to ask the United States for military aid for 1984 [year as published] totalling nearly $2 billion.

Two parallel meetings on economic issues are expected:

— The first is a meeting by the Joint Economic Development Group, which was established during Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Washington last month; its task is to study the situation of the Israeli economy.

— The second is a meeting at which Israel will present its military aid needs for 1986. Military aid to Israel for 1985 totals $1.4 billion, all of it a grant. Israel intends to ask for more than $2 billion in military aid for 1986, primarily because of the sophisticated military arms procured by the Arab countries.

Finance Ministry Director General 'Imanu'el Sharon and Defense Ministry Director General Major General Menahem Meron will be going to Washington. The U.S. side to the talks will be led by Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Allen Wallis.

The Americans have expressed anger at the "red tape" in Israel involved in sending the Israeli delegations to the talks.

Egypt's 'Ali Meets With Envoy to Cairo

TA090913 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 84 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason, met yesterday with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem announced last night.

A ministry spokesman said only that they had discussed Middle East events and bilateral relations. He gave no details.

He added that Sason had earlier in the week conferred with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid — the Israeli envoy's first official meeting with the recently-appointed foreign minister.

Sason's meeting with the premier is noteworthy since it is a rare occurrence in the present cool state of relations between the two countries. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has met several times since taking office with the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel

Aviv, Mohammad Basyuni. Their discussions have focused, *inter alia* , on the Tabah border dispute.

Shamir Meets With Andalusian Minister

TA081235 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 8 Nov 84 p 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met yesterday with Jose Rodriguez de la Barbolla, the head of the delegation from Andalusia, Spain.

The visitor describes his tour as a study mission, not an official visit, but said that the very fact of the visit was a good sign for Israeli-Spanish relations. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed dissatisfaction at the relative absence of relations between Spain and Israel; it is for this reason that the informal meetings are important.

Rabin Decision Firm on Non-Participation in PNC

TA091128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin remains firm in his decision not to allow residents from the territories to participate in the Palestine National Council session scheduled to convene in Amman later this month. This is reported by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus. Our correspondent also reports that satisfaction was expressed in the territories at Yasir 'Arafat's decision to convene the Council despite the fact that this might cause a split in the PLO.

Former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah said this morning that in his opinion the minority must not force its opinion on the majority, and all organizations should participate in the Council in a democratic fashion and refrain from attacking each other from a distance. Al-Natshah added that he does not attribute any special importance to the convening of the PNC in Amman.

Goren Discusses Situation in Territories

TA081535 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 7 Nov 84 p 6

[Interview with Coordinator of Activities in Judaea and Samaria Shmu'el Goren by Yoni Sa'ar — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: This week members of an extremist Muslim underground group uncovered in Gaza will be brought to trial in the Gaza military court. Would you say that there is a growing trend toward religious extremism among the inhabitants of the territories as well?

Answer: This is a one-time incident by a religiously motivated organization. This group is quite isolated, and is limited to Gaza. In Judaea and Samaria we have not encountered a process of religiously motivated extremism.

Question: Could you describe the forces operating now in Judaea and Samaria?

Answer: There is no doubt that the PLO has lost much of its influence in the West Bank as a result of the Lebanese war, the split in its ranks, financial difficulties, and its loss of direct access to the Israeli border.

Naturally, as a result of this, other factors surfaced, such as the pro-Jordanians. There is absolutely no doubt that at present the most powerful force in the area are the Jordanian supporters.

Question: What was the lesson learned from the attempt to cultivate local leadership such as the area village leagues.

Answer: The experience of the village leagues taught us that you cannot cultivate local leadership as long as there are open bridges. The free access and affiliation [to the Arab countries] have their affect. There is a clear conflict between the desire to cultivate local leadership and the offer of the possibility of daily contact with the Arab countries.

Question: It has recently been published that you are preparing to make a series of good-will gestures. For example, there was talk of replacing the mayors....

Answer: There are four Israeli mayors. For the last 2 years we have been willing to replace them with local residents on the condition that they meet our criteria: First of all, they cannot take part in hostile acts against Israel; second, they must have the necessary qualifications. In my opinion, it is possible that elements in the territories are not interested and prefer that the Israeli appointees do the job.

Question: And if the conditions are met, will there be elections? Answer: We do not intend to hold new elections in Judaea and Samaria for fear that hostile elements might surface. We are talking about allowing the selection of the mayors, but not through open elections.

Question: The conclusions of the UNWRA report did not flatter Israel. Do you think we are doing enough in the area of refugee rehabilitation?

Answer: We need $2 billion to rehabilitate only the Gaza area. This is beyond our economic ability. This year we rehabilitated about 1,000 families. This is way beyond what Israel can and should do. My conscience is clear about what we are doing in the area of rehabilitation.

Question: Jewish settlers in the territories raised the accusations that you are not doing enough to prevent stonethrowing incidents. How do you view this?

Answer: We could easily give the order to open fire on stonethrowers, and there is no doubt that this would solve the problem. I am glad that Israel takes the risk and does not open fire. We cannot achieve a situation where there will be no stonethrowing in the territories, but we are doing all we can to prevent it.

Progress on Establishment of Arab Bank Reported

TA081228 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Nov 84 p 2

[Pinhas Inbari report]

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that there has recently been progress in contacts over the establishment of an Arab bank in Nabulus, although the group of Arab entrepreneurs has not yet received Jordanian consent.

There already are signs that the bank will operate not for development purposes, but as a normal commercial bank, and that only residents of the territories, not investors from outside, will be owners.

Only at the second stage will outside financiers be allowed to invest in the bank; however, this will not provide them with the right of ownership.

Our correspondent has learned that U.S. financiers of Arab extraction recently visited the West Bank to learn about the Arab bank, and this was the reply they were given by the security establishment. These financiers then returned to the United States.

Jordan has not yet consented to the establishment of the bank, but neither has it specifically announced its rejection of the plan. The latest agreements may help Jordan make a positive decision.

West Bank University Appeals for World Pressure

TA090908 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] The Al-Najah university in Nabulus, which is to open in a few days after a long closure ordered by the military government, yesterday called on foreign governments and international organizations to pressure Israel against future closures.

In a statement, university authorities recalled that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was reported to have said during his recent visit to the U.S. that the early opening of the closed university "was on his agenda." But earlier this month, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin rejected a request by some Knesset members to curtail the closure order originally imposed after security forces discovered material on conducting guerilla warfare in a student exhibition.

University spokesman Sa'ib 'Arakat said last night that Peres's statement was "no more than public relations directed at the U.S. and Western Europe."

The statement, circulated among foreign consulates in Jerusalem as well, calls on foreign governments and international organizations to bring pressure on the Israel government to "forestall future arbitrary closures, which is the usual practice when dealing with West Bank universities and one which shows every sign of continuing to thrive."

Moda'i Stands Firm in Defense of Package Deal

TA090921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The finance minister has said that his ministry has no intention of changing the formulation of the package deal. The Finance Ministry, the Histadrut, and the employers stand on the implementation of the version which was signed. Minister Moda'i also said that any opinion expressed by sources in the Treasury without his approval does not represent the official position of the Treasury. Our correspondent reports that the finance minister issued this announcement following the publication of recent reports by the Treasury expressing reservations about the package deal.

Peres Intervenes To Prevent Municipal Strike

TA091247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Following the prime minister's request, municipal authorities have decided not to strike next week. The chairman of the municipal government council, Pinhas Eylon, said that the prime minister announced he will personally look into the problems of the municipal authorities, but that he will need several days for the negotiations. Municipal authorities, therefore, have acquiesced and cancelled the strike.

Prime Minister Peres is now meeting with Finance Minister Moda'i and Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky on the problem. Before entering the meeting, Minister Moda'i said that a permanent solution is needed, and this will undoubtedly include dismissals to improve efficiency.

Herut Takes Step Toward Unification of Likud

TA081836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Herut Secretariat has decided to set up a nine-member committee to hold talks with the Liberal Party for the purpose of unifying the components of the Likud.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that despite this, a conflict is expected to take place in the Liberal Party between those who favor the unification and those who oppose it.

Suspect in Jerusalem Bus Attack Released

TA091141 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A Jerusalem Magistrate Court judge today released the friend of David Ben-Shimol. Both were suspected of having attacked the Arab bus in Jerusalem. The name of the friend, a soldier, is being withheld. He was detained for 6 days and released with police consent.

ALGERIA

UAE President Holds Talks With Bendjedid

LD082005 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Political talks between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, and Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, were held yesterday evening at the Villa Jinan al-Mithaq. Shaykh Zayid arrived in Algiers yesterday on a friendly and working visit accompanied by an important delegation of ministers and senior officials of the UAE.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD082052 Algiers APS in Arabic 1555 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Algiers, 8 Nov (APS) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has ended the friendly working visit he paid to Algeria, leaving Algiers at 1015 today. He was seen off by Abdelhamid Ibrahimi, alternate member of the Politburo and prime minister, and a number of Politburo members.

Foreign Minister Meets With Visiting Leaders

PM081111 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5 Nov 84 p 3

[APS report: "Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi Receives Several Delegations and Acting OAU Secretary General"]

[Text] Algiers — Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, has had meetings with several delegations and prominent people who attended the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the start of the revolution on 1 November 1954. In particular, he received the Kuwaiti delegation headed by 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi, special adviser to the amir of Kuwait. The talks related to the situation prevailing in the Arab world.

The foreign minister also received the Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, who handed him a message from Iranian President Khamene'i addressed to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN.

Finally, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi received Peter Onu, acting secretary general of the OAU, for talks relating to the forthcoming OAU summit.

LIBYA

Mediterranean Group Condemns U.S. Maneuvers

LD082130 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 14, November 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Parties in the Mediterranean region met yesterday to discuss the latest developments in the region and the effect of the moves and manoeuvres the U.S. land and sea forces are holding in the Mediterranean.

The General Secretariat issued a statement, at the end of its meeting stating that the manoeuvres the American land and sea forces are holding in the vicinity of the eastern boundaries of one of the organisation's states, the Jamahiriyah, is a blunt threat to the security and peace of Jamahiriyah, the region and world peace.

According to Article 9 of "The Mediterranean Progressive and Socialist Parties Organisation", the General Secretariat condemn strongly these manoeuvres and consider them a naked threat to the security and safety of Jamahiriyah and a show of strength and practicing superiority of a super power against peoples and states in the Mediterranean region.

In its statement, the General Secretariat declared that according to Article (13) of the organisation's constitution, it declares, in the name of the region's peace-loving peoples, its approval of support for the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and that it cabled this statement to: the secretary general of the United Nations, the president of the World Peace Council, the secretary general of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation and the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity, demanding them to defend security and peace.

Tripoli on U.S. Threat to Nicaragua

LD091016 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0230 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Peace- and Freedom-Loving Peoples Stand Side by Side With the Nicaraguan People"]

[Text] The Reagan administration has begun a huge propaganda campaign against Nicaragua, alleging that it has been receiving enormous military aid from the USSR including long-range supersonic military aircraft. The Reagan administration claims that the alleged arms deal will disturb the balance in the region and will encourage Nicaragua to make war upon its neighbor countries.

There is no doubt that through this propaganda campaign the Reagan administration is preparing to launch a major aggression against Nicaragua in a mean attempt to topple the Sandinist revolutionary regime there.

While launching this unparalleled campaign against Nicaragua and accusing it of receiving sophisticated weapons, the Reagan administration totally ignores the sophisticated military weapons and hardware and protection from popular revolutions it gives to agent governments subservient to it, such as the agent regime of Napoleon Duarte in El Salvador to help him repress the revolution in that country. The United States is trying by this means to impose its hegemony over the peoples of that region. The Reagan administration also ignores the aid it offers to the Zionist gangs, including military aid used to repress the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab people and the Arab strugglers in southern Lebanon. The huge aid given by the United States to fascist

governments provides the best proof that the Reagan administration champions terrorism in the world to dominate small nations.

The U.S. allegations that sophisticated weapons given to Nicaragua threaten security in the Caribbean region, as U.S. imperialist propaganda trumpets, are no more than an attempt to prepare the climate for an invasion of this secure country which looks forward to a better life based on justice, freedom, and equality. The Reagan administration has been preparing itself for a long time to invade Nicaragua. It has used all its resources for training thousands of mercenaries in Honduras at special camps, in addition to massing scores of warships in the Caribbean Sea. We still recall the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports in past months with the cooperation of the remnant Somozist gangs. The Reagan administration, which only a few weeks ago officially celebrated the first anniversary of its invasion of Grenada, will not hesitate today to commit the same folly against Nicaragua which refuses to submit to U.S. hegemony or to become a ranch for the Yankees.

The freedom- and peace-loving peoples today stand side by side with the struggling Nicaraguan people who are ready to halt the expected American invasion. The Nicaraguan people who defeated the fascist Somoza regime and then toppled it despite enormous American support to that regime, is also capable today of inflicting defeat and disgrace on the United States and rubbing its nose in the dirt.

MOROCCO

Education Minister Laraki Resigns From Istiqlal Party

LD081956 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Rabat, 8 Nov (MAP) — The Moroccan minister of national education, Dr Azzeddine Laraki today announced his resignation from the Istiqlal Party. Dr Laraki has sent a letter in this respect to Mr M'Hamed Boucetta in which he told him of his decision to resign. It is known that Dr Azzedine Laraki was a member of the Istiqlal Party's Executive Committee.

SUDAN

Numayri Issues Command to Armed Forces

JN081154 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum Safar 14 (SUNA) President Numayri yesterday issued Command Order No 13 to the Peoples Armed Forces urging them to dedicate their energies to public interest. The order called Armed Forces elements to stick to collectiveness and refrain from self centered acts as well as to abide to discipline.

More Refugees Arriving From Chad

EA082023 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The number of Chadian refugees in the Darfur region has reached about 94,000. Their influx into the region is still continuing at an average of 500 to 700 refugees daily. This was declared by Mr 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, commissioner of refugees, who accompanied Mr 'Ali Yasin Ibrahim, minister of internal affairs, during his visit to the Darfur region over the last 2 days to acquaint himself with the conditions of the refugees and their influx into the region from the Republic of Chad.

Radio SPLA Reports Coup Plot by Army

EA081617 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has learned from an independent source that a group of officers in the Sudanese Army is planning a coup d'etat to topple Numayri's regime. The source added that the planners of the coup, from Army circles in Khartoum, were led by Major General Kamal Abbashar and another officer in the military intelligence named (Faris).

The source also said that this coup plan was the result of Numayri's plan to get rid of southerners and westerners from the Sudanese Army because the ruling regime in Khartoum alleges that Major General Kamal Abbashar and his group enjoy strong support from western and southern soldiers.

Another independent source told Radio SPLA that the coup idea came after reports about alleged negotiations between Numayri and Willian 'Abdallah Chol. These officers feared that the alleged negotiations would strengthen the ruling May Revolution regime in Khartoum.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Remains in Cardiac Ward

LD081332 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] We have received the following communique from the Presidency of the Republic:

For the sake of reassurance, on Wednesday the doctors treating his excellency the president of the Republic called for their colleague, Professor Jean-Pierre [surname indistinct], a student of the late well-known professor Jean Lenegre, who was accompanied by his colleague Dr Jean-Christian [surname indistinct]. French President Francois Mitterrand kindly decided to dispatch them immediately to Tunis.

Following tests, the two French doctors confirmed the earlier diagnosis and agreed with the treatment used. His excellency the president passed the night well, and this morning received Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

The doctors all share the opinion that the president should continue the treatment and rest in the same cardiac ward for a period of no less than a week.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Polisario Condemns Spain's Arms Sale to Morocco

LD081826 Algiers APS in English 1048 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, 08/11/84 (APS) — "The intention of the Spanish Government to sell arms to Morocco can lead to a rupture of its relations with the Saharan people," Mr Ahmed Boukhari, head of the department of the Polisario Front of relations with Europe notably declared yesterday in Barcelona during a press conference.

The Saharan responsible pointed out that since a few times "concomitants facts which culminated with the trip of the Spanish defense minister to Rabat to sell arms to Morocco took place." [sentence as received] "This fact supposes the rupture of compromises elaborated with us by the Spanish socialists before their electoral victory," he still added.

Mr Ahmed Boukhari noted that on last July, Spain sold offensive war material mainly tanks, mortars and munitions to Morocco for a value of 150 million of dollars. "It is not possible," he specified, "to establish a friendship policy with the Spanish Government due to systematic concessions before Morocco and, besides, to sell arms to this country means a clear choice of certain policy."

Regarding the next OAU summit, which will be held on 12 November in Addis Ababa, the Polisario Front representative estimated that this meeting will consecrete "the total isolation of Morocco on the African scene."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Briefs Perez de Cuellar on Drought

EA082134 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The UN secretary general has said that his organization supports the rehabilitation and resettlement program drafted by the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and the revolutionary government to find temporary and lasting solutions to the problems resulting from the drought in our country. UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said this after he was thoroughly briefed this afternoon on the program, drafted to solve the problem, by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

At the ceremony held at the national palace, our comrade revolutionary leader explained the steps that had been taken since the inception of the revolution, in particular to reestablish our compatriots hit by drought. He also explained the program drafted to provide emergency aid to our suffering compatriots, in particular those hit by the drought that has currently spread from the northern to the southern areas for the first time. Our comrade revolutionary leader expressed his gratitude for the support given by governments, international organizations and good Samaritans to provide emergency aid to our compatriots affected by drought, and detailed the types of assistance required for preparations underway to settle peasants who currently require direct aid in particular and who live in areas which have lost their natural fertility and which lack rain, in line with the program drafted to find urgent aid and a lasting solution to the problem.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that among the principal issues focussed on by the program is that we should avoid making our compatriots hit by the problem totally dependent. He explained that the aim is to make them productive, by developing their work culture with the assistance of modern methods of production provided through the support they receive.

For his part Mr Perez de Cuellar said his organization notes that current climatic changes in the world in general and in Africa in particular have caused the drought problem, and that his organization places special emphasis on this, which is more evident in Ethiopia. He told our comrade revolutionary leader that during his stay he will tour and observe the drought situation.

The UN secretary general said that as the United Nations needs to make a study of situations before taking the necessary steps when this type of problem occurs and he said that the briefing by our comrade revolutionary leader on the cause of the problems in Ethiopia and the temporary and lasting plan drafted as a solution answer his organization's questions. In addition Mr Perez de Cuellar told Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam that his organization will make every effort to acquire the aid needed to overcome this problem.

Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs; Mr (Jean Riport), director general of the UN development and international economic cooperation organization; and Prof Adebayo Adedeji, secretary general of the Economic Commission for Africa, were present on this occasion.

Committee Formed To Combat Natural Disasters

EA081202 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] A committee to combat the natural disaster in western Ethiopia was established today at a meeting held in the Red Star Hall in Jima.

The committee was formed after a joint meeting in Jima of the members of committees to combat the natural drought in Kefa Region, led by Comrade Begashaw Atalai, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee member and first secretary of the Kefa Region WPC Committee; Comrade Negusie Fanta, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Welega Region WPE Committee; members of the Welega Region WPE Committee; and committee members of Ilubabor region led by Comrade Semeon Galole, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Ilubabor Region WPE Committee, in which they assessed the tasks implemented in the three regions.

In his speech the committee chairman, Comrade Begashaw Atalai, pointed out that an infrastructure had been laid down to overcome the drought problem caused by adverse weather changes, to conduct agricultural work, and to care for and preserve our natural wealth. He added that in our efforts to implement our organizational program which has been drawn up taking this into account, and which covers the saving of life and rehabilitation, as well as in our permanent development work, we should not be limited within our respective zones but should also ensure that the mass organizations which are part and parcel of the new political system actively participate in this program.

WPC Newspaper Editorial on Resettlement

EA082021 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee newspaper, SERTO ADER, in an editorial entitled "Resettlement Figures Prominently in Our Short and Long-Term Efforts" says: Resettlement has received the necessary emphasis in the development efforts to organize and improve life in the rural areas. This is because it is of primary importance to resettle people who fled from their homes owing to natural and man-made problems in fertile areas, to resettle nomads and organize them for communal agriculture, and to marshal the unemployed and render them productive by putting them to work on development projects in order to make them beneficiaries of the results.

Resettlement enhances various aspects of economic, political and social life and provides alternatives for a scattered rural lifestyle by creating new and concentrated villages and expanding services through communal effort for the common good. It is one of the major components needed for strengthening the important basis

for developing socialist production relations and has a great role to perform in the expansion of producers' cooperatives. It will also promote productivity by making production tools available for communal use.

The new lifestyle to be organized in resettlement schemes will not only advance local development but rural and urban development in general. Accordingly, resettlement is one of our strategic aims toward building a sound basis for development, and constitutes a major part of our efforts in concert with our other activities undertaken at all levels.

Having appreciated the importance of resettlement to its short and long-term plans, the revolutionary government has not only established a special office to study the matter but has provided scope for relevant studies at all levels. Since then our party's Political Bureau has particularly stressed the aspect of resettlement in the implementation of its plan of action to contain natural disaster and lay the foundations for long-term development. Accordingly, a high-ranking team led by the comrade secretary general of the WPE has evaluated the suitability of areas in various parts of the country for resettlement and has taken steps for the speedy implementation of the action plan. It is thus expected that the process of resettling hundreds of thousands of compatriots in the areas most suitable for development will soon begin.

The resettlement operation will serve not only in providing a solution to the temporary problem but in advancing our efforts for future development. It is thus essential for everyone to participate in it. It will entail relocating many people, properly coordinating these actions, and creating conditions to enable them to resume work after adapting to their new area. Its successful implementation demands that our party, government, and public organizations must perform their tasks efficiently. Moving people out of their home areas used to mean something different, which had an impact on the compatriots affected. To shield them from such an impact we must impress on them that every part of the country is a communal shelter and home for any citizen. We must remind them that helping unfortunate compatriots overcome problems and destitution not only benefits society through restoring their ability to produce but is a noble activity in its own right. Those to be resettled must appreciate this aim, cooperate in the implementation of the action plan, and participate in all the plan's aspects to assure its success.

SERTO ADER concludes: Citizens already living in the areas chosen for settlement must contribute toward the implementation of the action plan aimed at alleviating the problems of our compatriots and forming the new society by rendering whatever assistance is deemed necessary.

Briefs

GDR Planes Arrive — Two GDR Air Force planes have arrived in Addis Ababa to transport emergency aid to our compatriots hit by drought. The two planes, which will stay for 2 months, arrived in Addis Ababa last Monday to begin their work. [Excerpts] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84 EA*]

Libyan Medical Team Arrives — A team that will provide medical services in Ethiopia's drought hit areas, sent from Libya, arrived in Addis Ababa last Monday. The seven-man team has come to Ethiopia in response to the previous call made to charitable organizations and the international community regarding the drought in our country. The team will be deployed in particular at health centres in the Sidamo region, which are under the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC]. The team will stay for 1 month, and this will be extended if necessary. It has been stated that the team has brought medical apparatus, medicine and baby food to be used in the regions where it is deployed. On arrival the team was welcomed by Comrade Habte Mariam Ayenachew, deputy commissioner of the RRC, Brother Khalifah Bazelya and other comrades at Bole International Airport. [Text] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84 EA*]

KENYA

DAILY NATION Comments on Reagan Election

EA082006 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Congrats Ron, But Think of Us Too"]

[Excerpt] The decision of most Americans must be respected. After all, America is their land. However, Reagan's re-election will be received with mixed feelings.

As we have said in this column before, the Reagan administration has not been known for its kindness and sensitivity towards Africa. A cross-section of informed opinion in Africa clearly feels that Reagan is not the best U.S. President for Africa. Some Africans even view him as an ogre who has by his policies encouraged dangerous adventurism by South Africa. Indeed, one leader in Africa who must be rejoicing over the Reagan re-election is P.W. Botha.

In the last four years, although Reagan administration officials deny it, the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa has not in any way paved the road for the democratisation of South Africa, nor has it accelerated the process of independence in Namibia. The Reagan administration has argued that it is because of its policies towards South Africa that some changes are now being undertaken by that country. Few believe that waffle. They remember all too vividly that South Africa in the past three years has hammered its African neighbours into submission.

Then there is the question of aid. The Reagan administration has proved more than eager to cut aid to the poorest of the poor countries, most of which are in Africa. At the same time, the high U.S. interest rates and the appreciating dollar have meant that Third World countries now have more problems servicing their external debts.

The world has not experienced a more tense atmosphere since the heyday of the cold war than it is experiencing now, and this is blamed to a large extent on the readiness of America to encourage an arms race with the Soviet Union.

Reagan has been re-elected U.S. President and, like it or not, Africa must for the next four years, barring any unforeseen events, live with that fact.

Nonetheless, Africa must not desist from pointing out to the U.S. Administration that some of its policies really hurt Africa. The second Reagan administration, it is hoped, will be more sensitive to the needs of the continent of Africa. At the same time, we wish to congratulate Reagan on winning a democratic presidential contest — whatever his shortcomings.

SOMALIA

Defense Minister Receives Italian Delegation

EA081214 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, first vice president and minister of defense, received in his office yesterday an Italian delegation led by Commander of the Carabinieri Lieutenant General (Ricardo Barsanova), which is currently visiting Somalia. The vice president and His Excellency (Barsanova) discussed relations between the two countries and the situation in the Horn of Africa. Also present at the meeting were the first and second deputy ministers of defense and the commander of the Somali police force.

His Excellency (Ricardo Barsanova) and his delegation were also received yesterday by Challe Brigadier General Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, member of the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee and minister of the interior. Challe Ahmed Suleiman briefed the delegation on the strengthening relations between the two countries and the results of the recent visit by Italian Interior Minister Oscar Scalfaro. He said the visit has further enhanced cooperation between the two interior ministries.

BURUNDI

Briefs

Outgoing DPRK Envoy Received — At an audience in the office of the president, President Bagaza this morning received Mr Muhammad Suqayr, vice chairman and director general of the Saudi Development Fund, who is on a visit to our country. The president of the Republic also received the DPRK Ambassador to Burundi, Mr Sin Pyong-chol who came to bid to him farewell on the occasion of his departure from Burundi. It is worth recalling that the DPRK ambassador was the dean of the diplomat corps in Burundi. [Text] [*Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84 EA*]

CHAD

AFP: Evacuation of Remaining French Forces Begins

AB091025 Paris AFP in French 0721 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Nov (AFP) — The French troops in Chad have begun evacuating by air the remaining personnel of the "Manta" force in the country, after the departure of the "last sizable convoy" for Cameroon on Wednesday, it was learned from a French military source in Ndjamena.

Two planes carrying French soldiers and equipment left the Chadian capital for France on Thursday, the source added.

Questioned by AFP, the spokesman for operation "Silure" (code-name for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad) confirmed the departure today of a DC-8 military cargo plane carrying equipment and also a DC-10 civilian plane chartered by the Air Force to carry Army and Air Force personnel.

After the departure of the last "sizable" convoy on Wednesday, the spokesman for "Manta" said the there remained only forces for logistics support and protection of the Army and the Air Force.

The forces in charge of winding up the withdrawal exercise and the Air Force units should be the last to cross the Chari River on their way to Cameroon, added the spokesman for the French troops. For their part, the last units of the Zairian contingent in Chad should have left Ndjamena by Thursday afternoon, according to informed sources.

This information has however not been confirmed by the command of the Zairian contingent. This contingent was left with about a thousand men after the withdrawal of an equal number of soldiers from the expeditionary corps dispatched to Chad in June 1983 to assist the Ndjamena government.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

AB082024 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, has sent a message of congratulations to President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his reelection to the Presidency of his country. The message reads:

My dear President, we have just learned about your reelection to the Presidency of your great and beautiful country. The entire Zairian people, gathered within the MPR — our state-party — join me to warmly congratulate Your Excellency and to wish you a successful second term. We are happy about the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries. We are convinced that during this second term, these relations will be further strengthened and developed in the interest of our two peoples.

With very high regards,
[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire

AFP: Mobutu Expresses Confidence in Prime Minister

AB081725 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 8 Nov (AFP) — President Mobutu of Zaire reaffirmed his confidence in his prime minister, Mr Kengo Wa Dondo, on Wednesday evening on the occasion of the second anniversary of his appointment to the head of the government on 5 November 82. The expression of support came a few days after the departure from the government of two ministers who have still not been replaced and 3 weeks to the swearing in of the head of state on 5 December for another 7-year term of office.

AFP Cites Opposition Movement Claim of 18 Executions

AB081637 Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Three officers and 15 soldiers at the military base of Watsa (northeastern Zaire) were shot dead on 10 October 1984 following "mutinies" which took place at that base, a communique published on Thursday in Paris by the Renewed Congolese National Movement (opposed to the Zairian Government) stated. According to that communique, 150 other soldiers were also sentenced to (?to death by a military tribunal) in Watsa before they were granted clemency the same day by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. The Renewed Congolese National Movement calls on European countries to intercede on the part of five other soldiers condemned to death in Kinshasa.

BURKINA

Acting Head of State Receives U.S. Ambassador

AB082109 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Blaise Compaore, minister delegate at the presidency in charge of justice and acting head of state, this afternoon received the U.S. ambassador to our country, His Excellency Neher. After his audience, his excellency spoke to Jean-Francois Bazie about the purpose of his visit:

[Begin recording] [Neher] It was first of all a courtesy call because this is the first time I have had the opportunity to meet (?the minister). [Words indistinct] discussed the field of cooperation between our two countries [words indistinct] between the representative of your country and the representative of the United States Government.

[Bazie] Your Excellency, Reagan has just been reelected. Without trying to predict in advance what will be President Reagan's new policies, should one expect (more positive relations) between our two states?

[Neher] I don't think there will be any change in policies. He will follow the same (?procedures) and the same legislations that existed before. I think he will continue to try to (?improve) the bonds of relations existing between our country and other countries. We are going to strengthen this effort. There will be no change in the budget of the United States [words indistinct] between our two countries. [end recording]

Compaore on OAU Summit, Algeria, Domestic Aims

PM081117 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5 Nov 84 p 6

[APS report: "We Will Not Attend If the SDAR Is Absent"]

[Text] Algiers (APS) — "The Addis Ababa African summit must be held with or without Morocco, because we are working for an African unity which defends the interests of the continent's peoples," Captain Blaise Compaore, member of Burkina Faso's National Revolutionary Council and minister of justice, has stated.

In an interview with APS on Saturday, the Burkinabe minister said he was confident about the African states' desire and determination to hold this summit, adding that "the holding of the summit is particularly necessary because it is a challenge to the neocolonialist imperialist maneuvers aimed at undermining the African people's interests."

Capt Compaore also reaffirmed his country's decision not to attend the 20th OAU summit if the SDAR does not participate in it.

Discussing Algerian-Burkinabe relations, Mr Compaore stressed that Algeria is one of the countries which is giving the most practical support to the Burkinabe people's revolution.

"Our recent talks with the Algerian leaders," he said, "once again reaffirmed Algeria's desire to pursue this support and to strengthen bilateral relations in all spheres."

On the international level, he added, our viewpoints coincide on all problems threatening peoples' rights and peace in the world.

"The Algerian people set an example of courage and unswerving determination in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism," the Burkinabe minister continued. The minister was in Algeria at the head of a delegation representing his country at the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the start of the revolution on 1 November 1954.

Turning to Burkina Faso's internal situation, Mr Compaore said that substantial results have been seen in the 4 August 1983 revolutionary process.

On the political level, these results are reflected in the Burkinabe leaders' sound assessment of the problems facing the country. On the economic level, he added, a 2-year plan was launched in October. This plan, which will serve "as a test" with a view to the first 5-year plan scheduled for 1986, he explained, aims for the implementation by the people's masses themselves of a series of economic, social, and cultural projects in all regions of the country, especially rural regions. To this end the Revolutionary Union of Banks has been set up to give the popular masses the financial means of creating agricultural, sanitation, and cultural infrastructures.

"Our people need change and we still have a great deal to do to overcome the effects of colonialism and neocolonialism," Mr Compaore concluded.

CAPE VERDE

Briefs

Envoys Present Credentials— The president of the republic, Comrade Aristides Pereira, on the 25th of this month received the letters of credence of Hector Cardenas, the new Mexican ambassador, and Kama Budiaki, new Zairian ambassador to Cape Verde. [Excerpt] [*Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 2 AB*]

GHANA

PNDC Member Holds Talks With U.S. Ambassador

AB082231 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice D.F. Annan, has observed that what Ghana needs now is goodwill of all friendly countries to help her overcome the present economic difficiulties. Mr Justice Annan said the government will therefore continue to seek to improve bilateral and multilateral ties with all countries of the world. The PNDC member made this statement to newsmen in Accra today shortly before briefing the U.S. ambassador to Ghana, Mr

Robert Fritts, on his recent visit to the United States. During the visit, Mr Justice Annan addressed the UN General Assembly in New York and had discussions with officials of the U.S. State Department in Washington.

After today's meeting, the U.S. ambassador told newsmen that he and Mr Justice Annan discussed development and economic and cultural ties between Ghana and the United States.

The American emergency food aid to Ghana is a manifestation of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. Mr Fritts, who was in the United States recently , said he briefed officials of the State Department on the progress of the PNDC economic recovery program.

PRC Radio Team Makes Visit to GBC Facilities
AB082221 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Ghana newsreel]

[Text] A four-man Chinese radio team on a goodwill visit to Ghana today toured Broadcasting House. Abena Gyebi Obeng was on the rounds with them and here is her report.

This is the first time an official Chinese radio team is visiting GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation]. It is led by Mr Yang (Wewang), deputy director of the Central People's Broadcasting Station of China, CPBS.

The other members are Mr Wang (Jeoji), chief of the foreign affairs office, CPBS; Mrs Li Wang, deputy chief, Hausa section of Radio Beijing; and Mr Zao Yongyu, executive editor of international department, CPBS, in charge of African affairs.

The delegation has been in the country since 1 November as guest of the GBC. The team has already visited Akosombo, Aburi, and Tema.

It is hoped that it will present reports on activities in the country so as to broaden the Chinese people's understanding of Ghana.

At GBC, the team had a meeting with the director general, Mr Fifi Hesse, and some heads of divisions. Mr Fifi Hesse briefed the team on the structure and operations of the GBC.

He said the major task facing GBC now is the abating of its equipment. GBC has a policy of providing adequate coverage to government's policy and programs and that of providing education in the broadest sense of the word. It also aims at getting Ghanaians informed about what goes on in Ghana, Africa, and the world, in that order.

The team visited radio and TV newsrooms, TV studios, and the studios of Radio Two. At a meeting later on with the director of sound broadcasting, Mr Addo Yobo, the team agreed to send to GBC programs on culture and agriculture in China. It expressed the desire to know the reaction of Ghanaians to their programs. The team leaves for home on Saturday.

Relations With PRC 'Steadily Progressing'
AB081812 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Maxwell Wula commentary]

[Text] While a four-man Chinese radio delegation is currently breaking new ground in Ghana to strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries, a four-man high-powered delegation from Ghana, led by the special adviser, Captain Tsikata, is in China holding discussions on bilateral issues and peaceful coexistence. This new trend further confirms the wish expressed by the Chinese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Jia Huaiji, (?during) the 35th anniversary of his country's revolution, when he said, and I quote: We sincerely hope that with the concerted effort of our two governments and peoples, Sino-Ghana relations will become closer and our cooperation even more effective, unquote.

Ghana is indeed an old friend of China in Africa. Our two countries established diplomatic relations as early as 1960. Over the past 24 years or so, our relations have been progressing steadily and are most beneficial to our socioeconomic development. Since 1960 our relations have been marked by effective cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields. In recent years, our economic and cultural cooperation has made new progress. As will be recalled, in August 1982 and September 1983, the Chinese Government handed over to Ghana two major Chinese projects worth $20 million in investments. These are the Asise Irrigation Project and the Asise Rice Project. In addition, Chinese technical experts are to work on the projects with Ghanaians so as to achieve full economic results while consultations are going on over the further use for the balance of the Chinese loan valued at approximately $15 million.

Undoubtedly, Ghana stands to gain immensely from cooperation with China. The changes in China over the past 35 years have been profound and her successes tremendous. Once a semi-feudal, poverty-ridden country, strangled by various imperialists, China now stands in the world as a politically independent and economically prosperous socialist country, which last year topped the world in output of grain, cotton, and edible oil.

The most striking success of the new China is that she is able to properly feed and clothe over 1.1 billion people, more than one-fifth of the world population with over one-fifth of the world total grain output grown on merely 7 percent of the world's total arable land. This is no mean achievement and the people of China must be proud of this remarkable feat.

Today, due to this self-sufficiency in agriculture and rapid economic growth, the living standard of the Chinese people has improved markedly. With the steady increase in state revenue and funds, ideological education is combined with material incentives to enhance the workers' sense of responsibility. It is relevant to point out here that the month of March has been designated as a national socialist (?ethics) month during which all peoples, from leading officials to the rank and file, turn out to render voluntary services for the promotion of a healthy socio-economic life. For all, service to our people is the slogan.

In China today, (Ling Feng), an Army squad leader, is a household word, for he has made it a point of caring for others wherever he worked with no desire for recognition or reward. This is one example out of millions. Suffice it to say that while fraternizing with China, Ghanaians should be prepared to emulate such good examples of devotion and love for mankind. It is gratifying to note that duOing his meeting with the leader of the Ghana Government delegation, the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, said that China attaches great importance to the furtherance of relations with Ghana, and wished that the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields, would be further developed.

Maybe the visit of the Chinese radio delegation to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation in particular and to Ghana in general will open new gates for this development. It is our hope that Chairman Rawlings would seriously consider honoring the invitation extended to him by the Chinese president soon so as to cement further the bonds of friendship between our two countries.

GUINEA

Conte Sends Reagan Congratulatory Message

AB082057 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] On the occasion of his reelection to the presidency of the United States of America, the head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte has sent the following congratulatory message to President Ronald Reagan:

To His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, Washington. On the occasion of your very successful reelection to the presidency of your country, we are sending you, on behalf on the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], the Government of Guinea as well as on my own behalf, our warm congratulations.

This confidence in you that the American people have just renewed is for us a sure avenue to strengthen our relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation. We also assure you of our full preparedness [words indistinct]. Please accept our sincere wishes for your health and personal success and convey to our friendly American people our wishes for happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the CMRN, head of state, and president of the Republic of Guinea

GUINEA-BISSAU

Meeting on Border Dispute With Senegal Begins

AB081235 Paris AFP in French 0733 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bissau, 8 Nov (AFP) — A meeting on the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal border dispute over a maritime zone opened in Bissau on Wednesday in the presence of Ibrahima Fall, Senegal's foreign affairs minister and Fidelis Cabral D'Almada, minister of education of Guinea-Bissau, who is also the chairman of Guinea-Bissau's border commission.

The dispute between the two countries concerns the demarcation of the maritime border in a zone where there were signs of heightened tensions between Dakar and Bissau last January when Senegalese authorities decided to search for oil there.

The tensions declined after the withdrawal of the prospecting equipment (two ships chartered by "Petro-Canada" which was entrusted with the prospecting by Senegal).

Meanwhile, the two countries have sought a legal solution to the dispute and they were supposed to have referred the case to the International Court of Justice in The Hague or sought international arbitration. It may be recalled that a similar dispute between Guinea and Guinea-Bissau was brought before the court in The Hague, which should deliver judgment this month.

IVORY COAST

Briefs

New Ambassadors— Four new ambassadors yesterday presented their credentials to the head of state. They are Japanese Ambassador Katsuhiro Ichioka, Nigerian Ambassador Lawrence Baraebibai Ekpebu, Algerian Ambassador Ahcene Fzeri, and Swiss Ambassador Claudio Caratsch. [Summary] [*Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Nov 84 p 4 AB*]

NIGERIA

Buhari Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

AB081628 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has sent a message of congratulations to President Ronald Reagan of the United States on his reelection. In the message, General Buhari stated that Nigeria was looking forward to the development of increased understanding and further strengthening of cordial relations between her and the United States.

He expressed the hope that Mr Reagan's second term would bring about the implementation of resolutions to global problems with particular reference to independence for Namibia and the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Papers Discuss Reagan Victory

AB091125 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *THE DAILY TIMES* and the *PUNCH* discuss the return of President Ronald Reagan of the United States for a second term in office. *THE TIMES* points out that the grounds for Mr

Reagan's electoral victory offer some far-reaching political lessons to African leaders. It explains that the American foreign policy as it affects Africa has been one of a double standard.

The *PUNCH* observes that during President Ronald Reagan's first term, Nigeria moved from the favored position of American's second largest exporter of crude oil. The paper advises the U.S. President to review his doctrine of constructive engagement in southern Africa. The *PUNCH* expresses the hope that his recent initiative to the Soviet Union on the reduction of nuclear arms will be extended to other strategic global problems. And *THE TIMES* in conclusion believes that the landslide victory of President Reagan solidly underscores the fact that it is the success or failure of domestic policies of leaders that make or mar their electoral fortunes.

Buhari Sends Congratulatory Message to Chernenko
AB081633 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, sent a congratulatory message to President Konstantin Chernenko of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In it, General Buhari noted with satisfaction the continued development of fruitful cooperation between Nigeria and the Soviet Union. He expressed the hope that efforts of the two governments would be reinforced for the benefit of the peoples and for lasting peace in the world.

Buhari Receives Polisario Front Secretary General
AB082141 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Nigeria is to take a decision consistent with the interests of Africa on the Western Saharan issue and the forthcoming meeting of the OAU. This was stated by the head of state Major General Muhammadu Buhari at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the secretary general of the Polisario Front, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz. The head of state remarked that the failure of Nigeria's attempt to get the OAU to convene a meeting of the Implementation Committee of the organization twice necessitated its withdrawal from the group. General Buhari said that Nigeria would help to find a solution to the problem of Western Sahara in spite of her withdrawal from the Implementation Committee of the OAU.

The Polisario leader had earlier briefed the head of state on the political and military situation in the disputed territory. Mr Abdelaziz stated that the Polisario front was a liberation movement seeking the support and understanding of Nigeria.

Buhari To Lead Delegation to OAU Summit
AB081819 Lagos NAN in English 1738 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov. 8 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, will leave Lagos on Saturday for Addis Ababa to attend the 20th summit of the OAU which is to begin on Monday.

He will be accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari; the governor of Kaduna, Air Commodore Usman Mu'azu; the attorney-general and minister of justice, Mr Chike Ofodile; the minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun; the ambassador-designate to Ethiopia, Maj Gen Halidu Hannaniya and Nigeria's permanent representative at the UN, retired Maj Gen Joseph Garba.

According to a programme of the trip released by Dodan Barracks, today, Maj Gen Buhari is expected to leave Addis Ababa for Jeddah on Thursday on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

Outgoing South Korean Envoy Received by Buhari
AB081837 Lagos NAN in English 1740 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov. 8 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said in Lagos yesterday that disciplined individuals or nations created a conducive atmosphere for development.

Receiving the outgoing South Korean ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Yim Tong-won in Dodan Barracks, Maj Gen Buhari said that Korea's economic success could be partly attributed to discipline. The head of state noted the improvement in relations Between Nigeria and Korea during the ambassador's tenure and expressed the hope that his successor would continue to consolidate the relations.

Earlier, Mr Yim said that the Federal Government had taken a bold step by deciding to tackle the problems of the nation from the root. He thanked the Federal Government for the cooperation he received during his stay in the country. The ambassador had served in Nigeria for nearly five years.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Congratulates Reagan on Reelection
AB082110 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[President Abdou Diouf's congratulatory telegram to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection — read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President, the American people have just renewed their confidence in you by electing you for a second term of office as the president of your country. This verdict is, to us, a demonstration of the satisfaction of your countrymen over the manner in which you assumed the important responsibility which they entrusted to you 4 years ago.

On this solemn occasion, I have the pleasure to present to you our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for success in the accomplishment of your exalting mission at the head of your great and beautiful country. Your important position in the world and the technological and economic potentials of the United States give your country a special role and mission in the running

of world affairs. This is why we want to take the opportunity of this pleasant occasion of your brilliant reelection to assure you of our sincere and loyal collaboration in the area of multilateral ties as well as in our bilateral relations which are already exemplary.

My renewed best wishes and heartiest congratulations to you. With my highest esteem,

[Signed] Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal

Diouf Greets Chernenko on October Anniversary
AB081135 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The head of state has sent a telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message reads:

Mr President, on the occasion of the celebrations of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am pleased to extend our hearty congratulations to Your Excellency, and to the people and Government of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the people and Government of Senegal. I also wish you and your family happiness and I wish the Soviet people much prosperity. I am convinced that the friendly and fruitful cooperation which exists between our two countries will continue to develop from year to year in the interest of our two peoples. Please accept the assurances of my highest considerations.

Morocco Envoy Delivers Hassan Message to Diouf
AB081130 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Mohamed Reda Quedira, special adviser to King Hassan II, this afternoon delivered a message from the Moroccan monarch to President Abdou Diouf. Mr Quedira, who arrived in Dakar early this afternoon, left the capital soon after the audience. He spoke to (Jiga Ndow) on the purpose of his visit:

[Begin Quedira recording] I have just had a meeting with the president of the republic. You are aware of the very privileged friendly relations which exist between the two leaders, His Majesty Hassan II and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, and also between Morocco and Senegal. I delivered a verbal message to President Diouf and our discussions focused on Senegalese-Moroccan bilateral relations, as well as African issues. [end recording]

TOGO

Barter Trade Agreement Signed With Romania
AB081915 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Togo and the Socialist Republic of Romania today signed a protocol agreement for barter trade between the two countries. Togo was represented at the signing ceremony by Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, while Vasile Chivulescu, Romanian ambassador to Togo, signed for his country.

Under the agreement, Togo and Romania agree to exchange some goods as stipulated in the draft accord signed on 25 May 1984 in Bucharest by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Ivorian Minister Brings Message to Eyadema
AB081803 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, RPT, and president of the Republic, received this morning in audience at the presidential palace Mr Simeon Ake, the minister of foreign affairs of Ivory Coast. Mr Ake brought a message from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to General Eyadema.

Questioned at the end of the audience on the subject of his talks with the head of state, the Ivorian minister spoke about the privileged relations existing between the Ivory Coast and Togo and particularly about relations existing between President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and General Eyadema, two heads of state who hold regular consultations on the major problems facing our continent.

[Begin recording] [Ake] First of all, I will take the opportunity to express my very affectionate thanks to the president of the republic for accepting to grant me this audience this morning, during which I gave him a message I brought from His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

You are yourself aware of the privileged relations that exist between Togo and Ivory Coast and especially the relations existing between our two heads of state. Thus this message concerns the permanent consultations that our two heads of state hold on the major problems facing our continent.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, your audience comes just before the OAU summit and other African meetings. You must have discussed current African topics, notably Western Sahara and Chad. What were your conclusions especially on these issues?

[Ake] I would say this, that during this audience the president of the Republic spoke to me about his preoccupations on these major problems facing Africa, which are entirely shared by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. We did not particularly deliberate on the Western Sahara affair. It is a problem facing Africa, but it is minor compared with the major problem of development confronting us, and I think development was the main topic of our discussions and exchange of viewpoints. The president of the Republic gave me his viewpoints so I can report back to his elder brother, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Urges Role in Negotiations

MB090811 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockrel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 09 Nov 84

["Special UNITA Central Committee communique" issued at Jamba on 1 November]

[Text] 1. As a result of the effective advance of UNITA forces through the whole of the northern region of our country, particularly Luanda City, the final objective of our fight against the Cubans, the UNITA Central Committee has convened an extraordinary congress in order to accomplish the following:

a) Examine the development of the political and military struggle in Luanda and all its implications.
b) Plan a political and military strategy for the whole country for 1985.
c) Draw conclusions from the MPLA and Cuban defeats in their offensives in Cazombo in June and Cuito Cuanavale and Manhango in October 1984.

2. As a result of the ambiguous attitudes of powers involved in negotiating Namibia's independence in exchange for the withdrawal of Cubans from our country, the extraordinary congress will reaffirm the following:

a) No flexibility is possible on the side of the MPLA regime regarding the withdrawal of the Cubans without first holding negotiations with UNITA in order to put an end to the civil war.
b) No solution for Namibia's independence will be possible without UNITA's participation in the general settlement of the confilict which at this moment affects southern Africa.

c) The dismissal of Paulo Jorge [as foreign minister]has no significance whatsoever in this conflict between UNITA and the MPLA, which is supported by 40,000 Cubans.

3. Taking into consideration the American elections to be held shortly, the result of which will affect UNITA's position, the extraordinary congress will lay down a policy which will accommodate any result on 6 November 1984.

4. Present at the extraordinary congress, which began its proceedings on 1 November 1984, are political and military delegates from the northern front, Luanda, Uige, Zaire, and Cuanza Norte; the central front; the eastern front, Lunda; the western front, Cunene and Huila; the UNITA and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] central organizations, and a delegation of our external representation abroad.

Dawn of freedom to Africa. Dawn of freedom to Angola. Dawn of freedom to UNITA. United we shall win.

Jamba, 1 November 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

[Signed] General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA and Supreme FALA Commander.

LESOTHO

Defectors Say Rebel Army Under RSA Control

MB081728 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] More defectors from the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] are continuing to flee to Lesotho from South Africa. According to official sources, two more defectors have recently come into Lesotho following an earlier report by Radio Lesotho of a defection by one bandit.

It is understood that the LLA defectors are giving [word indistinct] information about what is happening in LLA training camps in South Africa. According to the defectors, there is a simmering row within the different LLA camps, with many members wanting to return to Lesotho and complaining that the organization is not under the control of Basotho, but is completely manipulated by white South Africans who are said to be in charge of every operation, including training and deployment.

It is also understood that in many instances the leader of the LLA, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, has been confronted by members of the party about the situation and that he always replies that they should not ask political questions but should continue with their training.

It is further understood that those who persist with challenging South African control of the LLA are eliminated by shooting and that many have already lost their lives in this manner.

The LLA defectors have disclosed that an increasing number of bandits, many of whom were recruited from mines in South Africa or from schools in Lesotho under false pretences, wished to return to Lesotho, but have been scared from doing so by strong propaganda being circulated in the training camps to the effect that the Lesotho Paramilitary Force would shoot them dead if they came back to Lesotho.

Commenting on the situation, a government source today said that it was not true that LLA defectors would be shot if they came back to Lesotho. He said that on the contrary those who genuinely sought to come back are encouraged to do so that they can both save their lives from increasing murder in LLA camps in South Africa and also that they cannot be used to fight their own country and kill their kith and kin in Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

Information Minister, USSR Envoy Hail Friendship

MB080710 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] This evening in Maputo, Mozambique and the USSR toasted the development of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, parties, and states. Relations which date back to the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation have been growing stronger with each passing year, as was stressed at a reception on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Soviet

October Revolution. Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco represented our country. Referring to the importance of the October Revolution, he said that it had marked the beginning of the cretion of a strategic rearguard in the struggle of the oppressed peoples. It was from the direct experience with the struggle that we learned to identify our strategic rearguard, the forces which, without conditions or hesitation, supported the just cause of the Mozambican people, Minister Jose Luis Cabaco said.

In turn the USSR ambassador expressed (?satisfaction) that the relations between the two countries have continued to develop in various economic, educational, and cultural sectors. The Soviet diplomat reiterated his country's support for the struggle of the Mozambican people and expressed the belief that all difficulties will be overcome under the capable leadership of the Frelimo Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Sends Messages to Shultz, Crocker

MB080630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he is looking forward to continuous constructive cooperation with the United States in matters of general interest. Mr Botha, who is on a visit to Israel, was reacting to Mr Reagan's reelection as president. He said in a statement issued by his office in Pretoria that, as was the case 4 years ago when President Reagan was elected for his first term of office, the people of South Africa had to realize that Mr Reagan could not solve the country's problems. South Africa alone could do this.

Mr Botha also sent messages of congratulations to the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, on the reelection of Mr Reagan. In his message to Dr Crocker, Mr Botha said he looked forward to renewed talks on Angola and South-West Africa, and on other issues which concerned South Africa.

Six People Detained in Raid on UDF Office

MB081717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 8, SAPA — At least six people were detained today in police action following the two-day stayaway in the Transvaal. Security police swooped on the offices of the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the Federation of South African Trade Unions, which spearheaded the stayaway-from-work campaign in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle areas.

The chairman of the Transvaal regional stayaway committee, Mr Thami Mali, and Mr Themba Nonhlantane, a municipal workers unionist, were detained this afternoon, UDF spokesman Trevor Manuel said.

He said also detained today were Mr Moses Mayekiso, Transvaal organiser of the Metal and Allied Workers Union and a member of the Federation of Trade Unions (FOSATU), Mr Peter Mogopa, regional chairman of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), Mr Obed Bapela, a coordinator with the Media and Research Services Unit (MARS), and another unidentified youth believed to be linked with COSAS.

A seventh, Soweto Youth Congress President Mr Oupa Monareng, has been in custody since Friday, his family said today.

FOSATU's Germiston offices were raided early this morning. Union officials found the police already inside the offices when they arrived for work. They were unable to establish whether anything had been confiscated.

Security police staked out the South African Council of Churches premises, Khotso House in Braamfontein, before spending three hours searching the offices of the UDF in the same building.

Mr Manuel said police confiscated between 50 and 60 documents, without which the Front's operations would be hampered.

At the same time, COSAS' offices in Freeway House, Braamfontein, were searched by police who confiscated printing plates from the media centre housed in the same building.

At Secunda, where 6,000 dismissed workers of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union are currently being paid off and are being taken by buses to their homes, a union official, Mr Tshidiso Mothupi, was held yesterday by police who maintained a heavy presence in the Embalenhle township.

Mr Mothupi said his organisation condemned the raid on the UDF as "an insult to millions of freedom-loving South Africans whose aspirations we represent."

The Front, which has feared banning for several weeks now, believed the police action was deliberately timed for after the U.S. presidential elections.

Mr Manuel said that when the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, threatened the Front, he had inferred action would have to wait until the international climate was more conductive.

"This raid coming in the wake of Reagan's re-election, indicates that the position in the United States lends credibility to the oppressive apartheid government. While we were expecting this we are, however, surprised at the immediacy of this action. It is the shape of things to come," said Mr Manuel.

Radio Freedom Views Impact of Strike on West

MB080911 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The call last week by our democratic movement, comprising among others the United Democratic Front, the trade union movements, the South African Allied Workers' Union, Federation of South African Trade Unions, and the National Union of

Mineworkers, has been a resounding success. A massive response to the stayaway call in the Transvaal for Monday and Tuesday has been realized. We cannot at this stage, however, assess the impact of the strike on the racist economy, but we know that these vultures who rule our country by means of the gun have lost millions of rand.

Production was brought to a standstill because the workers, who constitute the vast majority of the oppressed and [words indistinct], decided on these 2 days to speak the language of a mass united action against the enemy. From the enemy's own admission, the workers have responded by a massive 90 percent — a total stayaway in areas like the Vaal Triangle, the East Rand, and Pretoria, hitting at the very heart of the racist economic production center.

In assessing the effect of this massive strike and boycott action, we have to look even beyond the disastrous impact it has made on the economy of the racist regime and the vultures of Western Europe who have a stake in the system of apartheid for the exploitation of the black people.

The ANC in its 8 January statement in 1982 has said that without unity we are weak and without action we remain oppressed. Without action directed against the racist economy in the manner in which we have responded to the stayaway call on Monday and Tuesday, the Pretoria regime will continue receiving support from its fellow exploiters and plunderers in the form of investments to buttress the tottering economy of apartheid. We know it as a fact that the multinational corporations that are operating in our country are not supposed to be there. They have been acting in defiance of numerous UN Security Council resolutions calling for a total economic boycott of racist South Africa to support the struggle being waged by the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

This has been so because over the years there has been a lack of decisive action at the scope and level of mass united action that we have managed to achieve over the past 2 days. One of the primary conditions for investment by the West in any country is an assurance that they would be able to get as much profit out of it as possible. Apartheid policies are but some of the most gratifying guaranteees for super profits accruing from the situation in our country of ruthless oppression and exploitation of the black people.

It means, therefore, that while hitting at a racist economy, those who support apartheid will also suffer the same fate. We shall be denying them a free hand in maintaining our country as a haven for maximum super exploitation of the black people in alliance with the criminal apartheid regime. The apartheid regime would have liked to deceive its allies in the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, and others that the black people of South Africa are as docile as ever to allow their continued investment in South Africa.

It is precisely for this reason that the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, emerged out of the rubble of the raging battles in places like the Vaal Triangle about 10 days ago, to make a statement to the effect that the closure of schools in the midst of the current situation will bring about an end to the current uprisings throughout the country. Once again he was trying to reassure the supporters of apartheid in the Western countries, who can be expected to view the recent developments in South Africa with great concern for profitable investment in this country.

Without unity we are weak, and without action we remain oppressed. The greatest expression of an oppressed people in action in the struggle we engaged in is a day-to-day [word indistinct]. Our struggle for freedom in our own land will be weaker without unity. Action serves to cement our unity in opposition to the reign of terror which is currently sweeping our country.

All democratic mass organizations and trade unions representing the oppressed and dehumanized black workers and other sections of the population have demonstrated once again — this time in (?measured) mass action — that the people of South Africa can no longer remain passive objects of a system of government which is correctly acknowledged as a crime against humanity throughout the civilized world.

If the racist regime has decided to keep silent on these demands which brought us together in action against the regime, at least we managed to make it aware — together with its supportersv — that a disastrous situation is in store for them. We are no longer prepared to be ruled in the same old way. We have made it clear that the racist regime will never deceive us and shown the rest of the democratic mankind the world over that change is taking place in South Africa.

No peace has broken out in South Africa and the rest of the subcontinent as the result of the so-called constitutional reforms and the so-called nonaggression pacts with some of the independent countries in the region. On the contrary, the Pretoria regime has been exposed for what it is to the rest of the international community. The events of the past few months — and especially after the so-called elections for the colored and Indian sections of the black population — have fully vindicated its oppression by the [words indistinct]. Apartheid cannot be reformed.

At the same time, the racist regime itself must be having no illusions by now about its ability to put an end to our just struggle for liberation by simply manipulating the prevailing situation by signing so-called nonaggression pacts and redrawing the map of apartheid colonial oppression. On our part as a [word indistinct] oppressed people, we are faced with the task of strengthening our organizational capacity to engage the racist enemy at a wider stage. For this we need to be even more organized. [Word indistinct] avenge the blood of our martyrs. Forward to a people's government.

Ciskei To Get Education, Religion TV Network

MB080910 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Ciskei is to get its own television network. The director in the office of the presidency, (S. Corbett), has announced that an education and religious television network, donated by the American-based Trinity Broadcasting Network, will be estab-

lished near Radio Ciskei in King William's Town. He says construction will start early next year and it is anticipated that the first broadcast will be in December 1985.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

MB081647 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen Regent Ntombi sent a message of congratulations to President Ronald Reagan of the United States following his reelection into the office of the president for the second time.

The prime minister's message reads:

On behalf of the government and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland, and on my own behalf, I convey to Your Excellency President Reagan of the United States our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your victory and reelection as the President of the United States.

The government and the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland share your confidence that the close friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened in the years ahead.

Please accept my best wishes for your good health and the continued prosperity of the United States.

The message ended by saying:

The Kingdom of Swaziland avails herself of this opportunity to renew to the U.S. Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

ZAMBIA

UN Official Criticizes Superpowers on Namibia

MB080917 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The UN commissioner for Namibia's regional representative, (Akodro Clark), has criticized the failure by the superpowers to recognize the danger caused by continued South African illegal occupation of Namibia to the region.

Speaking at a press conference in Lusaka yesterday, Mr (Clark), who has just been appointed regional representative of the UN commissioner for Namibia, said that the most worrying aspect of the Namibian independence question was the failure by certain world powers to see the grave danger which the situation posed.

He said world powers, which were equipped with responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for maintaining international peace and security, were risking the peace and stability of the region and undermining the cause for Namibian freedom just for the sake of foreign policy in the East-West confrontation.

ZIMBABWE

Banana, Mugabe Congratulate Reagan on Reelection

MB081811 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, have joined other world leaders in congratulating President Ronald Reagan of the United States on his reelection for another term of office.

In his message, Comrade Banana said Zimbabwe looks forward to working closely with the United States and strengthening the existing cooperation ties.

Comrade Mugabe said the reelection of President Reagan is ample testimony that the people of the United States have confidence and trust in his leadership.

ZANU-PF Central Committee Member Murdered

MB091137 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] A member of the Central Committee of ZANU-PF, Senator Moven Ndlovu, was murdered this morning by dissidents in (Dulibadzimu) Township, Beitbridge. ZIMBABWE NEWS AGENCY reports that Comrade Ndlovu was shot five times in the chest by two dissidents.

Several shops in the township have been gutted by fierce fire. The origin of the fire is not yet clear.

A government spokesman has confirmed the death of Senator Ndlovu, but no further details have been released.

Japanese Ambassador Says Trade Situation Improving

MB081729 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Japanese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr (Yoshiko Mihito), says trade between his country and this country continues to improve.

Mr (Mihito) told newsmen in Harare today that many Japanese companies are willing to invest in Zimbabwe, but are being held back by the shortage of foreign currency and other related problems.

He said Japan is importing asbestos, copper, tin, nickel, and cotton from Zimbabwe. The ambassador said nearly all agreements signed between the two countries since 1980 have been implemented. Some of the agreements cover agriculture, rural development, transport, communications, and technical cooperation.